

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
 Edited in Paris
 Printed Simultaneously in
 Paris, London, Zurich,
 Hong Kong and Singapore

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,989

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1867

American Role in Lebanon Fuels Increasing Resentment in Moslem Pakistan

By William Claiborne
 Washington Post Service

LAHORE, Pakistan — Anti-American sentiment in this Moslem country has risen recently since the Beirut massacre, but U.S. officials say they doubt that conditions are ripe for the kind of boiling over of hostility that led to the burning of the U.S. Embassy in 1979.

Deep resentment about perceived U.S. complicity in the events that led to the massacre and perceived U.S. backing of Israel's objectives in the Lebanon campaign have left Pakistanis with bitter feelings toward the U.S. administration despite its pledge to provide \$3.2 billion in military and economic aid in the next five years.

The resentment has manifested itself mostly

in the state-controlled press, which has dwelled on U.S. backing of Israel in its presentation of graphic and grisly accounts of the killings of Palestinian women and children by Israeli-supported Christian troops.

Typical of the coverage was a front-page account in Jang, an Urdu-language daily newspaper, which carried just beneath its headline on the massacre a photograph of President Ronald Reagan and an accompanying headline declaring, "Reagan Justifies Massacre." The article underneath appeared to distort earlier statements by the U.S. president that attempted to explain Israel's motivation for moving its troops into West Beirut before the massacre.

An English-language daily published in Islamabad, The Moslem, carried on its front page the day after news of the massacre broke

a photograph of corpses, accompanied by detailed accounts of past U.S. support of Israeli military actions. A veteran Pakistani journalist observed that The Moslem normally does not receive news agency photographs until days after they have been received by other news organizations and that the picture may have been a file photograph of another massacre scene.

U.S. diplomats in Lahore and in Islamabad, the capital, are especially fearful of volatile Pakistani mobs because of the Nov. 21, 1979, attack on the embassy, in which two persons were killed and scores of others trapped while Pakistani security forces appeared slow in responding to appeals for help.

One diplomat said, "We're handling it low key, lest it look like we had something to do with it," meaning the massacre.

There have been no demonstrations against the United States for its support of Israel, largely because the martial-law regulations imposed in 1979 by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq prohibit any public assembly of five or more people.

However, the government on Sept. 22 sponsored a one-hour national symbolic protest in which most factories, offices and schools closed at noon for state-approved meetings at which Israel and its supporters, including the United States, were condemned. The government said it called the protest after being urged to do so by social and religious organizations in Pakistan.

In statements about the massacre, General Zia has condemned Israel and called on the United Nations to expel Israel, and he has also

obliquely criticized U.S. support of Israel. But he has done so cautiously, apparently out of unwillingness to sour the atmosphere before his scheduled visit to Washington this month.

Western diplomats said there are essential differences between now and 1979, when the U.S. Embassy was burned. Then, the United States had cut off aid to Pakistan, which it had accused of developing nuclear weapons; many Pakistanis held the United States indirectly responsible for the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whom General Zia overthrew; and the United States had been humiliated by its inability to do anything about the hostages seized at the embassy in Tehran.

But the catalyst for the 1979 attack on the embassy in Islamabad was the terrorist attack on the holiest of Moslem shrines, in Mecca,

which had been attributed here to a plot of United States and Israel.

The accumulated grievances spilled in streets, and General Zia failed to reforce them to stop the violence.

This year, however, diplomats noted Reagan is not perceived by Pakistanis as on the defensive as President Jimmy Carter was during the hostage crisis, and the fundamentalist Islamic government in Iran is too preoccupied with its war against Iraq to devote attention to agitating Pakistani sentiment, as it did in 1979.

But the most powerful deterrent to any violence, diplomats said, is the \$3.2 billion General Zia is counting on to prop up ailing economy and buttress his military.

U.S. Issues Sanctions Against West German Suppliers for Pipeline

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department imposed sanctions Tuesday on four West German companies for violations of the U.S. embargo on equipment for the trans-Siberia pipeline, and one of the four said Wednesday it was not certain that it would fulfill the rest of its contract.

The sanctions were similar to those imposed earlier on French, British and Italian companies that had provided equipment for the pipeline in violation of President Ronald Reagan's order banning such sales by U.S.-licensed companies.

The sanctions prohibit export of all U.S. oil and gas equipment services and related technology to the West German companies AEG-Kanis of Essen and Nuremberg, Mannesmann of Düsseldorf, and two subsidiaries of Mannesmann, Essener Hochdruck-Rohrleitungsbau of Essen and Kays Pipeline Planning of Düsseldorf.

A spokesman for AEG-Kanis, which shipped two turbines to the Soviet Union last week despite the U.S. ban, said the company is now considering whether to ship the 47 other turbines the Soviet Union has ordered.

AEG-Kanis, a subsidiary of the financially ailing AEG-Telefunken, would be the first European company to revise its policy on pipeline deliveries if it decided to halt shipment of the remaining turbines. The companies in Britain, France and Italy have said they will fulfill their contracts.

Mannesmann said it "strongly protested" the sanctions because its equipment was not built under U.S. license. It said in a statement that it was "totally incomprehensible" that its two subsidiaries were included in the sanctions because they had "nothing at all to do with the Soviet gas pipeline."

The Commerce Department said in a statement Tuesday night that the terms of the temporary denial orders were identical in scope to those in effect against John Brown Engineering Ltd. of Britain, Nuovo Pignone of Italy, Dresser France and Cressot-Loire of France.

In announcing the orders, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige emphasized that the sanctions, like the earlier actions, were ordered to enforce the department's export regulations.

"This action is not punitive, but was taken with the purpose of facilitating investigations into suspected violations," he said.

The West German government, under both Chancellor Helmut Kohl and former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, has steadfastly opposed the U.S. policy.

Reagan Yells 'Shut Up!' At a Republican Rebel

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, his voice raised and a flash of anger in his eyes, shouted "Shut up!" Wednesday to a Republican congressional candidate who had stood and accused him of deserting the political right.

Mr. Reagan was delivering a pep talk to 65 Republican congressional candidates in the East Room of the White House when Gary Arnold, who is running in California's 16th District, shouted for recognition.

"You gave us the largest tax increase in the United States' history," Mr. Arnold said. "Republican incumbent congressmen were told that if they didn't support the tax increase, they would have their funds cut off," he said, referring to campaign support.

Mr. Arnold went on to accuse Mr. Reagan of deserting the conservatives who had supported his race for the presidency by backing a \$98.3-billion tax increase and strengthening relations with China. As he finished, a second, unidentified candidate on the far side of the room stood and applauded.

Mr. Reagan, apparently caught off-guard by the charges and displaying a rare outburst of public anger, then shouted the two men down so he could respond.

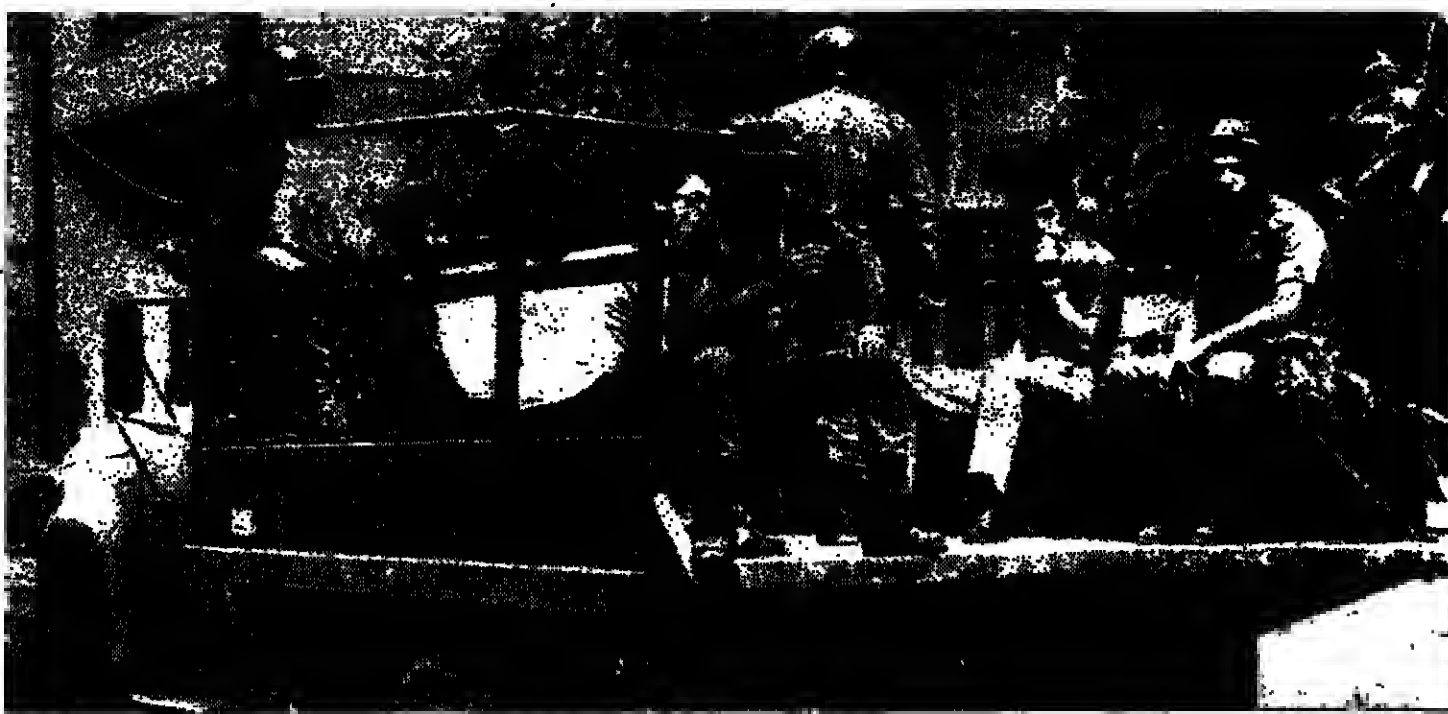
"I don't know who the two of you are," Mr. Reagan said, "but you haven't said a true word yet." The other candidates in the room applauded.

The tension rose as the president explained the tax-increase package as an effort to tighten loopholes and collect taxes that now go uncollected.

"I don't know what you've been reading," Mr. Reagan said, "but you don't know what you're talking about."

Atomic-Waste Agreement

BRUSSELS — Euratom, the European Community's nuclear energy agency, and the United States signed a five-year agreement Wednesday to exchange information on the management of radioactive wastes.



Lebanese Army soldiers guarded civilians who were picked up Wednesday morning in a house-to-house search in the southern part of Beirut. Hundreds of people who did not have proper identification papers reportedly, were arrested Wednesday.

Mubarak Guiding Egypt on a Cautious Course

By William E. Schmidt
 New York Times Service

CAIRO — They are faded and wind-beaten and covered, like everything else in this dusty capital, with a perpetual film of soot. But the billboards bearing portraits of Anwar Sadat still loom over Cairo's tangled streets, a year after his assassination by a group of militant Moslems.

As the signs suggest, the former president, who was killed a year ago Wednesday while attending a military parade, is still a figure of influence here. His legacy of peace with Israel and closer ties to the



Ceremony at Anwar Sadat's grave was attended Wednesday by (from left, beside officer) former Prince Reza Pahlavi of Iran; Mr. Sadat's daughter, Lobna; an unidentified woman; President Mubarak's wife, Suzanne; former Empress Farah Diba of Iran, and Mr. Sadat's widow, Jehan.

West remain at the core of the policy of his former vice president and successor, Hosni Mubarak.

But with Mr. Sadat's death, Mr. Mubarak also inherited a staggering array of problems. In the last year he has had to grapple not only with the turmoil left after the assassination but also with the grinding poverty, economic chaos and political polarization that provided a fertile seedbed for Moslem militants like those who killed Mr. Sadat.

As Mr. Mubarak begins his second year, perhaps his greatest triumph has been his own survival. Although many of the problems facing Egypt remain unresolved, there is broad agreement in Cairo that the cautious, deliberate course Mr. Mubarak has steered since taking office has greatly reduced the tension and anxiety that marked Mr. Sadat's last year as president.

"Life is calmer these days, because Mubarak's style is quiet, even soothing," said Layla Takla, a member of the opposition Socialist Labor Party in parliament. "I think most Egyptians feel that after Sadat, and Nasser before him, we've had quite enough of a hard time. Now we need a hard-working president rather than a king."

Mr. Mubarak has deliberately pursued a style that is the opposite of Mr. Sadat's grand, often imperious manner. He freed many of the government critics that Mr. Sadat had sent to jail. He also lifted the ban on the publishing of opposi-

tion newspapers and sought out critics and opponents to consult on government policy.

And while he insists he is committed to the peace treaty with Israel, Mr. Mubarak has allowed relations with Israel to cool in recent months and emphasized closer ties to Arab governments.

Chama el-Baz, first undersecretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the president's chief adviser, said this week that Mr. Mubarak remained committed to the process of normalizing relations with Israel.

"But our entire policy in the region cannot start and finish with Israel alone," Mr. Baz said, noting that one of Mr. Mubarak's accomplishments was to "put Egyptian-

Israeli relations in their proper perspective."

Among other things, Cairo has sharply opposed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Last month Mr. Mubarak recalled the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, a move that not only signaled Egypt's unhappiness but also was positively received by many Egyptians.

But while Mr. Mubarak has cautiously sought to consolidate his grip in the first year, many believe his lasting success will depend on how quickly he moves to address Egypt's economic and social problems.

"He started off well by identifying the problems Egypt was facing," one Western diplomat said, "but a year later, he's still identify-

ing them. Now he's got to do something about them."

The biggest single problem facing Mr. Mubarak is the Egyptian economy. Revenues from both oil production and tourism are down sharply, reflecting the worrisome state of the world economy. Remittances from Egyptian workers abroad, one of the key sources of hard currency for Cairo's hard-pressed Treasury Ministry, are also off.

Some Western embassies are complaining privately that Cairo has fallen as much as two months behind on loan and commodity payments. Foreign investment has declined in the last year, reflecting frustration over Egypt's nearly im-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Timing Disput Stalls Lebanon Pullout Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
 JERUSALEM — U.S. diplomats on Wednesday faced conflicting Israeli, Syrian and PLO demands over which of the three foreign forces should leave Lebanon first.

Israeli officials, discounting last week's optimistic reports that an agreement was at hand, told United Press International that Syria was now demanding the Israelis be the first to leave Lebanon.

"They say that it was Israel who came into an Arab country or onto Arab soil and they don't want to be on the same footing," one official explained. "If there should be an order of preference, they say they should be the last to leave."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's spokesman said Tuesday that Washington agrees the Syrians and Israelis should withdraw simultaneously, indicating rejection of the Syrian demand.

"This should not be taken as development of a conflict," the official said. "We think things can be worked out."

For its part, Israel has demanded that the departure from Lebanon of Palestine Liberation Organization fighters in the Bekaa Valley and the port city of Tripoli precede an Israeli-Syrian withdrawal. Foreign news reports quoted the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, as saying it was unthinkable his guerrillas would leave before the Israelis.

Two Israeli officials indicated Israel's demand on this issue could be negotiated, depending on what kind of guarantees Washington could deliver to ensure the PLO quits Lebanon once and for all.

In Washington on Wednesday, a special U.S. envoy dealing with the withdrawal issue, Philip C. Habib, met with President Ronald Reagan and said afterwards that, "Our position remains that it should be done as quickly as possible."

Israeli newspapers carried a harsh exchange Wednesday concerning Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's conduct of the war in Lebanon, fueled by charges of Israeli complicity in the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut by Lebanese Christian militiamen.

Israeli military correspondents have reported that senior Israel Defense Forces officers severely criticized Mr. Sharon at two meetings late last month, and one newspaper said this week that 260 regular and reserve army officers had signed a petition urging him to quit.

In an article published by two Israeli newspapers, Mr. Sharon said criticism by members of the armed forces was seriously undermining the efficiency of the government and the army. Anybody in uniform who wanted to dispute cabinet policies should quit the armed forces, he said.

The same newspapers carried advertisements Wednesday pleading by members of a crack paratroop brigade demanding Mr. Sharon's apology for allegedly slandering them.

The opposition, led by the Labor Party, has been demanding that Mr. Sharon accept responsi-

bility for the mass killings. Another issue facing U.S. diplomats negotiating the troop withdrawals is the status of Israel's Syrian prisoners. Israel has 7,000 suspected PLO guerrillas held by Israel in camps in Lebanon.

Israeli newspapers Wednesday prominently displayed stories reporting the government is doing that all Israeli POWs, turned and soldiers missing, should be accounted for before any withdrawals.

Israeli military sources said soldiers are in enemy hands.

The UN begins clearing Palestinian camps in south Lebanon make way for tent shelters, including eight kidnapped by militias Sept. 5, well after the cease-fire went into effect. Others are missing. The army has 294 Syrian POWs.

Lebanese Searches Continued

The Lebanese Army searches for former Palestinian strongholds Beirut's southern suburbs Friday as it continued a house search for arms and foreign residents, Reuters said.

The independent newspaper Nahar reported that the arrested 453 men and seized titles of arms in a similar Tuesday in the central city scribed the detainees as suspects and people whose were out in order.

Wednesday's operation dawned in areas where the contingent of the multi-peacekeeping force is due but Italian troops were not take part.

During Tuesday's sweep paratroopers, manned roe and checked cars for arms.

In Paris, a spokesman External Relations Ministry rejected the idea that troops had taken part in a type operation. He said the contingent was there to protect population, a task which detecting mines and trapped cars and finding weapons.

INSIDE

Stock prices soared in New York, sending the Dow industrials average up 10 points for its second one-day gain ever.

Within days after Pope John Paul II last year, Italian police convinced that someone supplied the Turkish g with money and other port. But in the 16 since then, the inquiry precisely who was Agca has slowed markedly.

Friction between Russian Socialists and Communist allies has creased sharply.

Argentines Defy a Ban on Protests Over Fate of Their 'Disappeared'

By Martin Anderson
 Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — In perhaps the boldest civilian challenge yet of Argentina's current military rulers, more than 7,000 people turned out for a march Tuesday that the government had banned.

The police stood by until the marchers neared the main plaza where the presidential palace is located. An exultant Adolfo Perez Esquivel, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and one of the march organizers, said: "Our goal of arriving at the Plaza de Mayo has not been realized. But, yes, we have arrived at the plaza of the nation's conscience."

The mostly peaceful demonstration was the second mass protest against the rule of President Reynaldo Bignone in less than two weeks and was seen by observers here as a victory for those demanding a return to civilian rule.

The "March for Life" was held to protest continuing official silence about the fate of thousands of Argentines who "disappeared" during the military's campaign against leftists in the mid-1970s. From 6,000 to 15,000 are estimated to have been abducted and killed, most of them since the military took power in 1976.

The demonstrators were led most of the way by white-kerchiefed women of a group whose members for several years have gathered outside the palace to seek information on their children.

As the police continually fell back from the marchers, chants of "Liberty, Liberty, Liberty" mixed with choruses of "To the Firing Squad." Hundreds of police in riot gear prevented the demonstrators from getting close to the palace, clubbing those who tried to break through. No reports of arrests or injuries were available.

The protest was by far the most devoted strictly to the human rights. A march by the militant wing of the labor confederation 1 month drew about 25,000 demanding economic changes.

An Interior Ministry said the ban on the march way contradicts the gradual opening and the recognition of assembly and of expression, but it march would not "promote public good, because it deepening the wounds of the terrorist war."

A number of public figures resenting a wide range of the society helped lead including a former vice president, Vicente Solano Lima, Roman Catholic Arc. Jorge Novak and J. Nevarez.



Argentine grandmothers hold a banner showing pictures of their grandchildren who were among the thousands who "disappeared" during military purges and political terror of the 1970s.

IN Agency Starts Work on Palestinian Tent Camps in South Lebanon

By James Feron
New York Times Service

BEIRUT, Lebanon — Bulldozers have begun to clear the rubble of south Lebanon's refugee camps as the first step toward building thousands of homeless Palestinians in tents this winter.

The clearing was started Tuesday, only two weeks before the start of the rainy season, when the Lebanese government, which is opposed to maintaining the camps, gave its reluctant permission to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to begin work.

But new delays seemed inevitable. The tractor crew operating at Ain el Hilweh, largest of the six camps in south Lebanon, discovered unexploded rockets buried soon after the leveling operation began. Three rockets were detonated by morning by Israeli Army engineers, the dismantling of the shells was held

up until evening, when camp children were with their families rather than watching the work.

Alan Brown, deputy commissioner for the UN agency, said the first 3,000 of 11,000 tents had been flown from Pakistan to Cyprus, then shipped via Haifa to the camps. Each is intended to house about six persons.

He said after meeting at a nearby military base with Yassov Meridor, Israel's minister of economic coordination, that "no refugee will be under rain this winter." Mr. Brown also said that more refugees could be resettled sooner for the winter "if we had new areas — green field sites" but that there was "very little chance" the Lebanese government would agree to that.

It seemed clear after talks with officials inside and outside the camp that neither the Israeli nor Lebanese government wanted

to encourage the Palestinians to stay in the region.

Ain el Hilweh, a vast camp on the outskirts of Sidon, a city of 20,000, was heavily damaged in six days of fighting in the war that began when the Israelis invaded Lebanon June 6. The Israelis began to level the camp, but then sought to supply concrete, prefabricated housing units for the winter. That idea was rejected by the Lebanese.

The camp once held 25,000 to 30,000 refugees, but the bombed-out shells of buildings now contain 4,000 to 5,000 Palestinians, according to the Israelis. An employee of the relief agency in the camp said there were 13,000.

The sense of conflict was still fresh in the camp, now a jagged sea of broken homes and ruins. Black flags flew everywhere. "They represent too many people killed at Chatila and Sabra," a refugee said, referring to the massacre by Chris-

tian Phalangists at two refugee camps in West Beirut in September.

Mr. Meridor, after meeting with Mr. Brown, said, "There will not be a similar tragedy here. Palestinian refugees look upon Israeli soldiers with confidence, something we never saw before."

The clearing of the camp, in preparation for laying asphalt, concrete or tile floors for the tents, is being done by Lebanese contractors. Three bulldozers were said to be in operation at Ain el Hilweh Tuesday.

An Israeli Army spokesman said, "There should be 13, not three, bulldozers working; they began late and with too little." But Mr. Brown said the task would be completed in time for the cold and wet weather.

Work in two other camps was expected to begin Wednesday. In addition to Ain el Hilweh, there are Rashidiye, which held 15,000 refugees, and Mia Mia, El Baz,

Borge Smali and Nabatiyet, each of which housed 4,000 to 5,000 refugees.

There are wide differences as to the numbers of homeless. Mr. Brown said the UN agency had counted 60,000 homeless refugees among 100,000 Palestinians living in south Lebanon.

The Israelis produced two sets of numbers. One, derived from a study by York University in Canada, said there were 40,000 to 50,000 homeless in south Lebanon, based on aerial photographs of the camps before and after the fighting. Using a similar technique, the Israelis arrived at a figure of 30,000 to 32,000, or roughly half the 60,000 Palestinians they say are living in south Lebanon.

A number of international relief agencies, many of them church-related, have been providing assistance for the refugees, including the Joint Distribution Committee, a Jewish organization, which raised \$350,000 for refugee relief.

WORLD BRIEFS

China, Britain Start Hong Kong Talks

HONG KONG — China and Britain have begun talks at a diplomatic level on the future status of Hong Kong following Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Beijing last month, it was announced here Wednesday.

"Meetings in Beijing to follow up Mrs. Thatcher's visit have begun," the Hong Kong governor, Sir Edward Youde, told the British colony's legislative council.

He did not give details but a government spokesman drew attention to a statement by Mrs. Thatcher that the talks would begin at diplomatic level and be enlarged as necessary. The spokesman said Sir Edward would become involved in the discussions when necessary. In Beijing, a British Embassy spokesman confirmed that talks had begun.

Suspect Held in Dalla Chiesa Murder

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy — A 36-year-old farm worker believed to be linked to the Mafia was arrested in connection with the murder last month of Italy's top organized crime fighter and his wife, the police said.

Nicola Alvaro was interrogated for nearly three hours after his arrest in this southern Italian city Tuesday, investigators said. They refused to discuss what role he is alleged to have played in the murders in Palermo, Sicily, of General Alberto Dalla Chiesa, his 32-year-old wife Emma, and a bodyguard.

"Carabinieri have arrested a man accused of having participated in the assassination of General Dalla Chiesa, his wife and his escort," the investigators said. Palermo's chief prosecutor, Vincenzo Pajno, and two other investigators flew to Reggio Calabria to interrogate Mr. Alvaro, officials said.

40 Killed as Liberian Dam Bursts

MONROVIA, Liberia — Rescuers recovered 40 bodies and 39 injured persons from a sea of slurry and rocks Wednesday after a rain-swollen dam burst and swamped a mining camp in western Liberia, the Liberian news agency reported.

The liquid avalanche engulfed a camp of 1,500 miners and family members Tuesday night at the state-owned National Iron Ore Co. mine. The head of state, Samuel K. Doe, canceled a cabinet meeting to rush to the scene, officials said.

The final death toll may not be known for some time, officials said. A British expert who visited the mine last year said the camp lay directly below the tailings dam, behind which mine wastes are stored.

Libya Claims Downing a U.S. Plane

LONDON — Libya said Wednesday it shot down an "American spy plane" over its territory last month, but the United States denied the report.

"There is absolutely nothing to the report. No American planes were shot down," a State Department spokesman said in Washington. His denial included pilotless spy planes.

The Libyan air defense on Thursday Sept. 2 downed an American spy plane over the Benghazi region, the Libyan news agency said in a report monitored in London. The agency said an announcement about the incident was delayed until Libyan officials could be certain of the aircraft's nationality.

French Reactor Shut Permanently

PARIS — France's first experimental fast breeder reactor, Rapsodie, has been shut down permanently after studies showed repairs to an internal leak were not worthwhile, the Atomic Energy Commission announced Wednesday.

The reactor, cooled with liquid sodium, went into service at the Cadarache research center in southern France in 1967. It was shut down in January after what the commission called a "slight nitrogen leak" appeared in the double container surrounding the main shell. The leak caused no outside contamination.

Repairs would have been possible but would have been "complicated, long and costly," the commission said. Rapsodie was built to test the design of the French fast breeder system and components cooled by sodium, and it has "already fulfilled its objectives," the commission said.

Iraq Says Iranian Attack Repulsed

NICOSIA — Iraqi forces repulsed a new Iranian offensive across the border in the central sector of their battlefield, the Iraqi news agency reported Wednesday. It said that "none of the enemy troops survived except those who managed to escape or surrender."

Iraqi jet fighters and helicopters, in joint operations with ground forces, confronted the Iranians beginning Tuesday night, and the fighting ended early Wednesday, the agency said. There was no immediate comment from Iran.

The Iraqi agency said President Saddam Hussein personally supervised the counterattack along the entire length of the central sector, where the Iranians claim to have recaptured several strategic heights last Friday.

Sihanouk Regime Wins Round at UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Prince Norodom Sihanouk's new Cambodian coalition government survived a first tentative challenge to its seating in the UN General Assembly at a meeting of the Credentials Committee Wednesday.

Vladimir V. Shustov, of the Soviet Union and Giovanna Gonthier of the Seychelles objected to the committee's approving the credentials of Prince Sihanouk's Democratic Kampuchea delegation. But they did not press for a vote.

Sihanouk's coalition government, formed three months ago, unites previously inimical anti-Vietnamese factions. The possibility remained that the enemies of the coalition, led by Vietnam, which has occupied large areas of Cambodia and installed a pro-Hanoi regime in Phnom Penh, would challenge its credentials in the full assembly.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Haughey's Party Meets On Leadership Issue

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Charles Haughey fought Wednesday to retain his leadership in the face of a rebellion in his own party.

Parliamentary deputies of the ruling Fianna Fail party met for more than seven hours but by evening had still not voted on a no-confidence motion. Party sources said the meeting was expected to adjourn and resume later Wednesday night.

Two of Mr. Haughey's cabinet members, Desmond O'Malley, the trade and commerce minister, and Martin O'Donoghue, the education minister, refused Wednesday to endorse Mr. Haughey's leadership and said they would resign their posts.

The opposition within the party includes Eoin Ryan, Fianna Fail's leader in the upper house of Parliament, and George Colley, a former deputy prime minister.

Senator Ryan, expressing a view widely held in Fianna Fail, said Mr. Haughey should be replaced because he is an "electoral liability."

In a general election in February, Fianna Fail emerged as the largest party in the lower house of Parliament but fell short of an outright majority. Mr. Haughey took office with the support of a handful of independents, and his insecure position has convinced many of his party that they may face another election soon.

Arabs to Meet Reagan, Describe Fez Summit

By Richard M. Weinraub
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A delegation of Arab leaders is expected in Washington later this month to outline President Ronald Reagan's decision reached at last month's Arab summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, State Department officials said.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Jammed Boucif of Morocco are expected to lead the delegation Tuesday. King Hassan II of Morocco is expected to head the delegation.

On arrival of the delegation in Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Syria are widely viewed as being a new stage in the peace process, State Department officials said.

There are a great variety of views on the table. Soon the stage setting forward plans and positions will be over, and the stage of finding compromise and solutions will come to the fore," a State Department official said.

He was describing Mr. Shultz's of the outcome of talks he has been with several Arab foreign ministers in connection with the United Nations General Assembly session.

He official said the Arab leadership in Washington "want to see President Reagan understand what they put forward and that they understand his position," which calls for eventual autonomy for the West Bank Gaza Strip in federation with an Arab state.

A second delegation of Arab leaders, including King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat of the PLO, is expected to visit Moscow and other capitals at the same time the Reagan-led delegation is in Washington, while focusing attention on the

need for compromise on broader Middle East peace proposals, the senior official said. He believes this process will be helped by a new realization that "the Palestinian problem has to be faced up to."

The official also admitted that the administration still faces difficult bargaining to solve the crisis in Lebanon.

He said that Philip C. Habib, a special U.S. envoy, has found during his recent travels in Israel, Syria and Lebanon that there are still plenty of problems tied to withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Habib is to brief Mr. Reagan Wednesday on his recent talks. Mr. Reagan, asked at the White House Monday if he expects an optimistic report, held up crossed fingers in a sign of hope.

On relations with the Soviet Union, the official described the seven and one-half hours of talks Mr. Shultz held with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union over the last week as reflecting the strains between the two superpowers. "There were many points of disagreement and tension; that's one thing we agree on," he said.

Although the subject of a summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and the Soviet president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, did not come up at talks here, the official said the United States would welcome a meeting "if there were some constructive things that could emerge."

The official said the United States has reservations about Mr. Gromyko's proposal before the General Assembly for an end to nuclear tests because of continued questions on verification. But he said the two agreed that talks under way in Geneva on limited tactical and strategic nuclear weapons are being conducted in a highly professional way.

U.S. Favors Letting Egypt Produce Jets

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Defense Department spokesman has confirmed that the Pentagon favors letting Egypt help produce U.S. warplanes for the Middle East and Gulf countries.

The spokesman said the planes to be produced in Egypt would be either the Northrop F-5G or General Dynamics F-16J-79s. He said the idea is to give emerging nations a good fighter, but one slightly inferior to the best in the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization inventories.

Finding the money needed to gear up Egyptian industry to produce F-16 fighters is the big problem confronting the plan, he said. The administration does not intend to lead Egypt the money, and Egypt does not have the funds, he said.

Although the spokesman did not say so, other Pentagon officials estimated that between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion would be needed to put Egypt into modern warplane production. These officials added that Saudi Arabia is its prime hope for supplying the capital to Egypt.

The spokesman said the administration has not been urging Saudi Arabia to commit the funds to Egypt. "We have not been suggesting where the financing should come from," he said.

U.S. officials said Monday that the administration "is urging Saudi Arabia to lend Egypt as much as \$2 billion to manufacture U.S. warplanes for friendly countries in the Middle East and Persian Gulf."

State Department spokesman said Northrop and General Dynamics have been authorized to discuss with Egypt the joint production of their F-16 fighters.

Mubarak Cautiously Guides Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

penetrable bureaucracy as well as uncertainty over domestic political stability.

The government, meanwhile, continues to subsidize the price of staples like cooking oil, rice, sugar, bread and butane gas so that the poor can afford them.

The specter of Islamic ferment also continues to haunt the government, which requested Sunday that the parliament extend emergency powers for another year.

The emergency powers, which allow the police to indefinitely detain suspects without a court hearing, were invoked after Mr. Sadat's assassination.

In a sweep last month, Egyptian police arrested at least 58 members

of an underground religious group that calls itself Jihad, or holy war, which has vowed the overthrow of the government. Still, what sort of threat Islamic militants represent cannot be accurately gauged.

Dr. Baz argued that Mr. Mubarak had helped defuse ferment on both the left and the right by "striking a balance between internal security and stability, on the one hand, and allowing a greater measure of democracy on the other."

On the economy, he said Mr. Mubarak would move in his second year to offer "pragmatic solutions" to Egypt's economic woes, including measures to expand investment in private sector and cut red tape for foreign investors.

Dr. Baz and others close to the government predict that Mr. Mubarak's course in the coming year will continue to be slow, steady and gradual. "The basic element of Sadat's legacy — his policy of peace, his Egyptian nationalism, the pro-Western policy, the development of a free-enterprise system — will continue under President Mubarak," he said, "with some adjustments here or there."

Others believe that unless Mr. Mubarak moves quickly and decisively, he could be in trouble. "Mubarak's problem is that his only legitimacy was continuity," said Mohammed Siad Ahmed, a Marxist and longtime critic of the Sadat government. "And his only chance for survival is change."

Poland Tightens Warsaw Security And Assails Solidarity as a Failure

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Bracing for the outlawing of the Solidarity labor union, Poland's martial law authorities directed new attacks at the union's leadership Wednesday and tightened security here.

Led by the hard-line army daily Zolnierz Wolnosci (Soldier of Freedom), the state media asserted that Solidarity had failed to mobilize the Polish masses and urged communists to work to weaken the opposition. Solidarity has been operating clandestinely since martial law was imposed in December and many of its leaders were interned.

The new attacks, and the return of riot police units to at least one Warsaw hotel where they have been billeted in times of tension, came as the authorities captured of Solidarity's main activists.

The announcement that Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a Wrocław leader, had been seized added to the feel-

ing by some observers that the authorities were determined to strike hard in their bid to dismantle the suspended independent union once and for all.

Mr. Frasyniuk, 28, was apparently seized late Monday or Tuesday morning, informed sources said, after leaving a meeting with three top underground colleagues in Warsaw.

His arrest and detention deals a major blow, both organizationally and psychologically, to the union, which is about to be outlawed after 10 months of martial law.

Mr. Frasyniuk's arrest was announced by Polish television late Tuesday, hours after the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Jozef Glemp, canceled a visit to the Vatican because of growing concern over the situation in Poland as the

government prepared to outlaw Solidarity.

Zolnierz Wolnosci, in a commentary entitled "Failed Expectations," said the Solidarity's temporary leadership had failed to unite disparate union groups scattered across Poland, despite protests in May and June aimed at doing so.

"Discussions in different illegal Solidarity publications," the paper said, "show that there is an internal split within the underground leadership and that there are different lines of victory in conflicts with the authorities."

The Polish news agency PAP, meanwhile, quoted members of the Communist Party's audit commission as saying Solidarity had chosen the road to "political adventurism," and had not adopted a "positive social program."

U.S. Agency Suggests Cuts in Food Programs

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The federal Food and Nutrition Service, in an effort to control the costs of the food stamp program, has recommended a change that would reduce benefits for persons 60 to 64 years old.

Also, the Reagan administration, is considering a proposal to eliminate meal subsidies for orphanages, homes for mentally retarded children and other residential institutions for child care.

These proposals are among many described in detail in confidential budget documents, but there is no guarantee that President Ronald Reagan will include them in the budget he submits to Congress in January. However, the documents show the options now receiving most serious consideration.

Of the 20.4 million food stamp recipients, 400,000 are 60 to 64 years old, according to the Agriculture Department. Under the proposal by the Food and Nutrition Service, the average food stamp allotment for such households, now \$46 a month, would be reduced by \$14.40, or 31 percent, because they would no longer be considered elderly.

The proposal would define an elderly person as one 65 or older. Under current law, an elderly person is one 60 or older, and congressional action would be needed to change the definition.

Soviet Guards Seize 2 Outside U.S. Embassy

United Press International

MOSCOW — Soviet guards dragged two screaming women away from the entrance to the U.S. Embassy Wednesday after the women said they wanted to talk to U.S. officials about relatives imprisoned in Siberia, witnesses said.

The two unidentified women, one about 40 years old and the other older, were on their hands and knees on the sidewalk outside the diplomatic compound, crying and asking passers-by to help them before Soviet guards took them away.

The budget documents show that the Reagan administration is determined to reduce not just the growth, but also the actual cost of food and nutrition programs in fiscal 1984.

The Food and Nutrition Service, a unit of the Agriculture Department, has requested \$9.8 billion for the food stamp program, a reduction of 10 percent, from the 1983 budget. It seeks \$2.9 billion for child nutrition programs, a reduction of 7.5 percent.

In his budget request, Samuel J. Cornelius, administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service, said changes enacted last year have "apparently stemmed the tide of expansion in the food stamp caseload." In addition, he said, the monthly allotment for the average food stamp household declined by 6 percent in the last year, to \$105.

Those figures do not reflect an 8-percent increase in food stamp benefits that took effect last Friday. It was the first such inflation adjustment in 20 months.

In his budget request, Mr. Cornelius recommended that future adjustments in food stamp benefits be limited to the food inflation rate minus 3 percentage points. Until now, food stamp benefits have been increased to reflect the full increase in food costs, although the adjustments have sometimes been delayed by Congress.

If food costs rise by about 6 percent in the coming year, as expected, the proposal would cut the cost-of-living adjustment roughly in half. The Agriculture Department estimated that this would save the federal government \$453 million in fiscal 1984. The redefinition of elderly status was expected to save \$38 million in the coming fiscal year.

The proposal to eliminate meal subsidies for some child-care institutions, expected to save \$60.5 million in the coming year, was "likely to run into opposition," according to an analysis by the Agriculture Department. The main beneficiaries are orphanages and other children who are poor, "handicapped, retarded, abandoned or placed by court order." Thus, it says, "the department may be portrayed as mistreating these unfortunate children."

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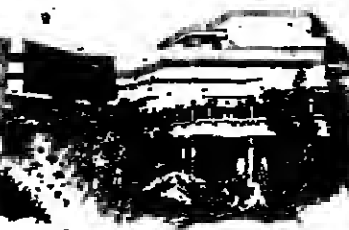
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هكذا من الأهل

Swedes Suspect Sub Is Remote Controlled And From Soviet Bloc

STOCKHOLM — Swedish Navy helicopters and patrol boats dropped seven more depth charges Wednesday near a suspected Soviet bloc submarine, and a ranking military official said the vessel might be sunk if it tried to escape.

Other officials speculated that the submarine, trapped since Friday near a top secret base in Hårsby, part of Stockholm's inner archipelago, may be a new, small spy sub, possibly remote-controlled and without a crew.

"If the suspected submarine tried to break out," said Captain Cey Holmberg, "we might resort to more drastic methods, including sinking it."

"Our goal is to force the submarine to surface undamaged," said Captain Holmberg, a veteran anti-submarine warfare specialist. "We mean business now. The vessel will be identified and then turned away. Our policy is not to harm the crew must not be interpreted as a weakness."

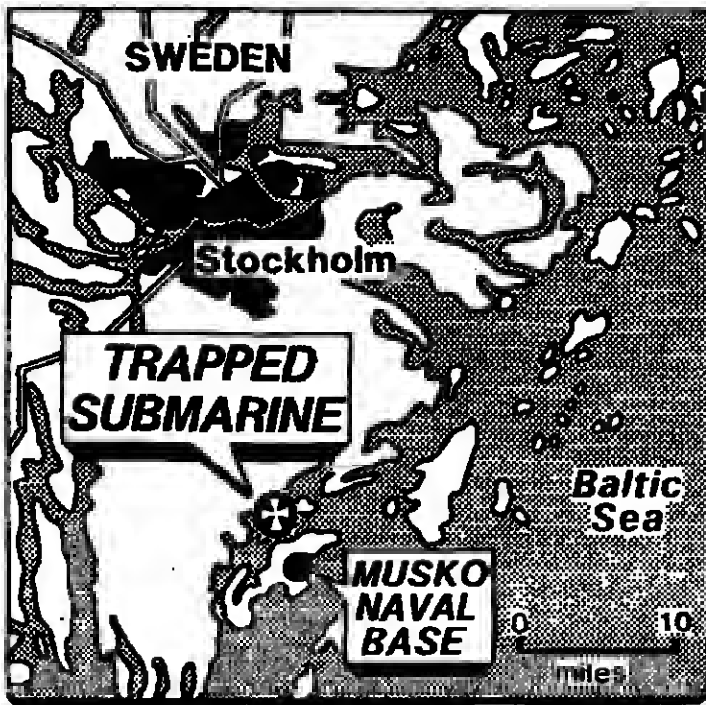
Asked if the submarine had been damaged by the numerous depth charges already dropped, Captain Holmberg said: "It is possible."

He did not say how the sub might try to escape, but it was presumed he meant the vessel might try to shoot its way out or ram through nets and wires that have been dropped into the bay, which is 65 feet (about 20 meters) to 147 feet deep. Ships are guarding one end of the bay and a Swedish submarine the other.

Although officials have refused to speculate on where the intruder came from, Swedish newspapers have reported that the vessel was believed to belong to a Warsaw Pact nation, perhaps the Soviet Union or Poland.

Escape routes in the bay, which is 12 miles (19 kilometers) long and three miles wide, have been blocked by the Swedish Navy since the vessel was spotted five days ago.

The presence of the vessel near the navy's Musko base, 18 miles south of Stockholm, is the most serious incident since a Soviet U-137 submarine went aground close to the navy base at Karlskrona a year ago.



Submarine is trapped between the sensitive Musko naval base in the inner Stockholm archipelago and the Swedish mainland.

Spain Opens Campaign; Coup Plot Condemned

MADRID — The campaign for Spain's general elections officially opened Wednesday under the shadow of a foiled military coup intended to head off an expected Socialist victory at the polls.

The plot to seize power on Oct. 27, the eve of the elections, was thwarted by the arrest of three artillery colonels last weekend.

Twenty-one generals issued a statement condemning "the irresponsible behavior of some army officers" and reaffirming their loyalty to King Juan Carlos and the constitution.

Several officers jailed for their role in a coup attempt last year were moved from Madrid to remote prisons Wednesday after reports of contacts between them and the detained colonels.

As party workers began pasting up election posters, the independent Madrid daily El Pais published an opinion poll predicting a victory for the Socialist Party, which has not been in power since the 1936-39 civil war.

The poll, taken before the plot was uncovered, gave the Socialists 34 percent of the vote against 9.8 percent for the rightist Popular Alliance party, which gained two percentage points compared to a poll taken in August.

The ruling Union of the Democratic Center was shown with 3.2 percent of the vote to be the fourth-strongest political force, behind the Communist Party's 3.4 percent, and losing ground to the dissident centrist party of Adolfo Suárez, a former prime minister.

Landelino Lavilla, president of the Union of the Democratic Center and speaker of the Congress of Deputies, the lower house of the Cortes, said he would call an emergency meeting of parliament's standing commission to hear a government report on investigations into the latest coup plot.

Military sources said Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina, serving a 30-year sentence for his role in an attempted coup last year, was flown from Madrid to the southeastern port of Cartagena. Two other jailed colonels and a captain also were flown to remote barracks.

The highest ranking of the jailed officers, Lieutenant General Jaime Milans del Bosch, also serving a 30-year term, was flown to the southernmost tip of Spain last weekend. The sources said he would be held on an island in the Strait of Gibraltar.

Officials said the latest plot was uncovered after one of the colonels detained last weekend paid a four-hour visit to General Milans.

Most politicians spoke of a coup plot at election rallies. Suárez described the 21 general officers as a "very and-putsch statement" and a coup would quickly provoke other civil war.

Felipe González, the Socialist leader who is expected to be the next prime minister, said conspirators had civilian accomplices — "gentlemen who gave immense wealth during [Franco's] dictatorship and know the never rule Spain through the box."

He added, "These civilians get from the Socialist Party treatment they deserve."

Norway Budget Plans Broad Tax Cuts in '83

OSLO — In the first budget by a conservative administration in 55 years, Norway's minority government introduced Wednesday sweeping tax cuts to help the nation's industry work its way out of recession.

Finance Minister Rolf Presthus announced a 1983 draft budget which he said was aimed at narrowing the budget deficit that previous Labor governments had covered with North Sea oil and gas revenue.

The tax cuts amount to more than 5 billion crowns (\$810 million), aimed primarily at higher wage brackets but they also included relief for corporations.

When it took office in September of last year, the government pledged to ease the tax burden on Norwegians, who with Swedes pay the highest taxes of any industrial countries.

The lack of a majority in the 155-member Storting (parliament), in which the conservatives hold 53 seats, has forced the government to tone down some of its harsher budget proposals in order to win approval from Center and Christian People's parties on which it relies to stay in power.

Political analysts said that it was not certain that the government could push through parliament all its budget proposals. Conservative Party chairman Jo Benkow has indicated that the government would resign if the tax cuts were not passed.

The government draft budget for next year proposed a surplus of 9.4 billion crowns (\$1.5 billion), if proceeds from oil taxes are included and loans are omitted. If oil revenue is excluded, the surplus would turn into a deficit of 18.7 billion crowns (\$3 billion), slightly less than this year's shortfall, the government projected.

"We aim to reduce the non-oil state budget deficit, restore industry's competitiveness and pare expenditure to the bone," Mr. Presthus said.

Economic analysts said that current economic conditions could hardly be more discouraging for cutting taxes.

A recent government forecast revised downward the oil tax revenues in the 1982-86 five-year period to 105 billion crowns (\$17 billion) from an earlier estimate of 170 billion (\$28 billion). In the 1983 budget the value of crude oil and natural gas exports are forecast to drop by more than 10 percent to 50 billion crowns (\$8 billion).

Kohl Meets With Angry Union Chiefs

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl had his first meeting with West German union leaders Wednesday amid union fury over a call by his new labor minister for a six-month voluntary wage freeze.

Norbert Blum provoked an angry union reaction when he said Tuesday that the center-right coalition's plan to delay pension rises for six months should set an example on the pay front.

"The postponement in the welfare sector sets a standard. What is demanded from widows cannot escape wage negotiators," Mr. Blum told the economic weekly Wirtschaftswoche.

Union officials and Social Democratic opposition spokesmen quickly ruled out any question of a wage freeze.

The leader of the trade union federation DGB, Ernst Brest, who led the union delegation to Wednesday's meeting with Mr. Kohl, said a freeze in the form that Mr. Blum had outlined "seems to me totally unacceptable."

Union leaders were particularly annoyed at the timing of the statement, coming after two weeks of disturbing economic statistics this week.

Official figures showed that new orders received by West German industry had slumped in August to their lowest level in five years. In addition, unemployment rose in September to 7.5 percent of the work force, compared with 7.4 percent in August.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said Tuesday that unemployment would be "shockingly bad" in the next few months, rising to well over two million this winter.

In a political development Willy Brandt, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, said Wednesday that he might give up the presidency of the Socialist International because of his party duties.

Mr. Brandt, 68, had already announced that he would resign from the European Parliament at the end of this year to concentrate more of his time on the party.

Political Friction Grows in France Between Leftist Coalition Partners

PARIS — Friction between France's ruling Socialists and their Communist allies has increased sharply after Communist Party leaders openly criticized the government at a meeting of their Central Committee, which ended Tuesday.

The Communists, while making it clear that the alliance is not in doubt, said President François Mitterrand's Socialists have yielded to pressure from employers and rightist opponents and have modified their policies as a result.

The government, already faced with waning popularity, is struggling to overcome severe economic problems with a program of austerity.

André Lajoie, leader of the Communists in the National Assembly, presented a report to the two-day party meeting that listed a long series of complaints.

It said that a four-month freeze on wages and prices had made workers poorer, that the government had failed to introduce just taxation and that policies for the steel and coal industries were inadequate.

The report fueled speculation in the media about the long-term future of the Socialist-Communist alliance, particularly after a recent quarrel over next year's Social Security budget, which is heading for a deficit of 30 billion francs (\$430 million).

Communist leaders said a new plan for greater contributions by employers and workers would penalize the lowest paid and could reverse progress achieved since the leftist victory in May last year.

They are particularly worried about proposals to charge a daily fee for use of hospital beds and an extra tax on spirits and tobacco, and hope to modify the plan when it is debated in the National Assembly.

Press commentators said the Communist Party's frank complaints about the government resulted from "grass-roots" feelings that it was keeping too low a profile in the interests of unity.

There were rumors last week that internal arguments about how far Communists should go in collaborating with the Socialists had brought pressure on Georges Marchais, 62, the chief of the party, to resign. A statement from the ruling Political Bureau rejected the rumors as "unfounded, hateful and ridiculous."

Meanwhile, a Harris Survey carried out for the pro-government daily, Le Matin, indicated that the Socialists are recovering from their sharp drop in popularity.

The poll showed that 54 percent of those questioned thought Mr. Mitterrand was doing well or very well, against 50 percent in August. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy also gained.

■ Mitterrand in Burundi

Meanwhile, the United Press International reported from Bujumbura that Mr. Mitterrand had arrived for the first visit by a French president to Burundi.

Soviet, Chinese Aides Continue Talks on Ties

BEIJING — The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Leonid F. Il'yichev, conferred Wednesday for the second day with Chinese officials on improving relations, Soviet sources said.

These are the highest-level contacts between the two countries since Beijing suspended negotiations in January 1980, following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The sources gave no details of the talks.

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France's Budgetary Deficit for 1982 Is Expected to Top Estimate by 10%

PARIS — France's 1982 budget deficit will be about 105 billion francs (\$14.5 billion), 10 percent more than anticipated in this year's draft budget, Economics Minister Jacques Delors said Wednesday.

Economics Ministry officials said the overrun essentially reflected lower tax revenues than expected.

The 1982 draft budget optimistically assumed the French economy would expand at a rate of 3.3 percent this year, but the latest forecasts point to rise of only a 1.7 percent in gross national product.

The 1983 draft budget unveiled by the government a month ago provided for a deficit of 117.8 billion francs and assumed a rate of growth of 2 percent.

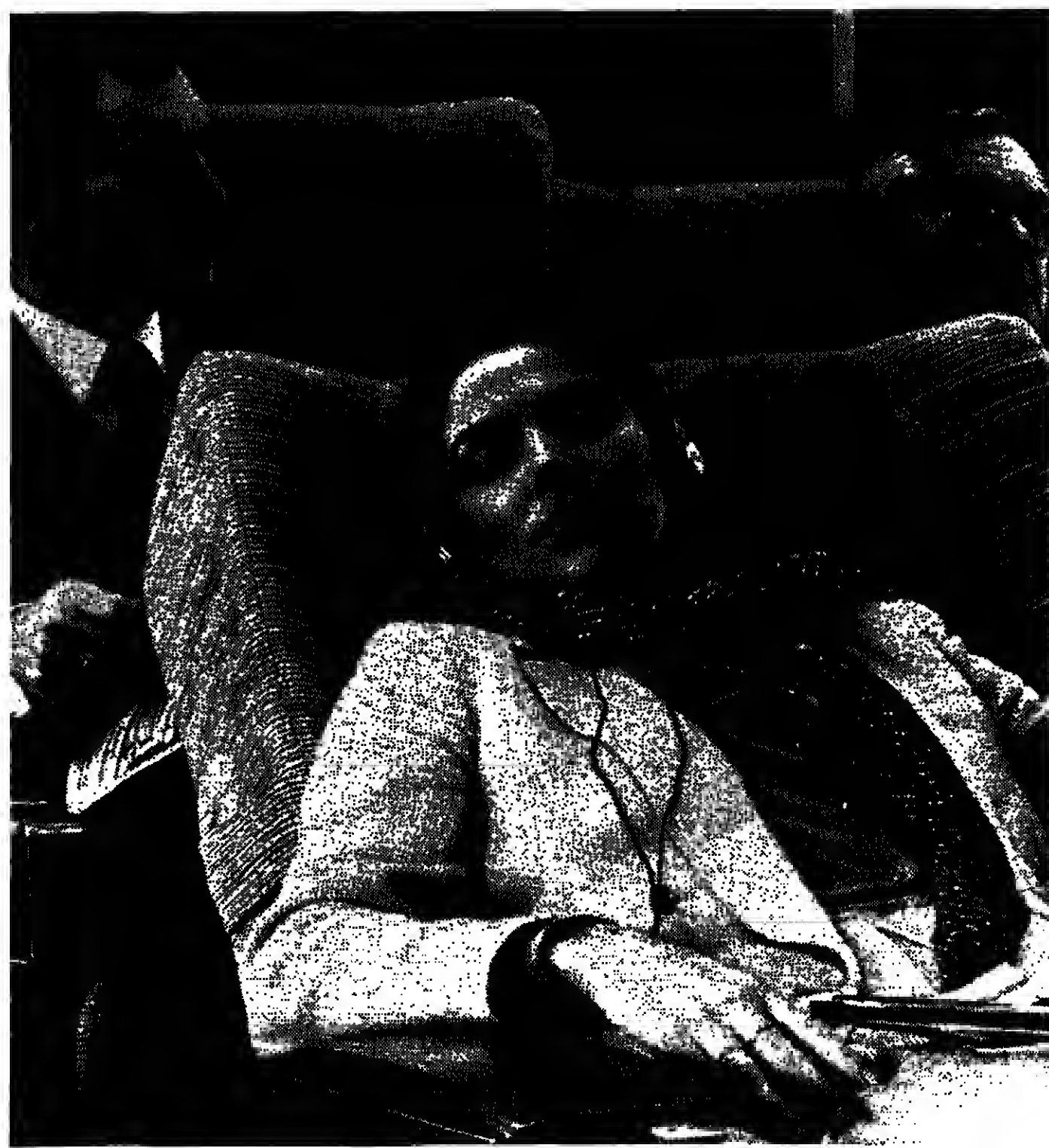
Mr. Delors told the Senate Finance Commission that the government had set aside 20 billion francs next year to be injected when necessary into the economy. He reaffirmed that, in any event, the 1983 budget deficit would not exceed 3 percent of France's GNP.

Snow Closes Alpine Passes

GENEVA — Heavy snowfall for the second consecutive day forced the closing of seven major Swiss Alpine passes Wednesday. Snow fell as low as 2,300 feet (700 meters), and 12 inches (30 centimeters) covered high regions.

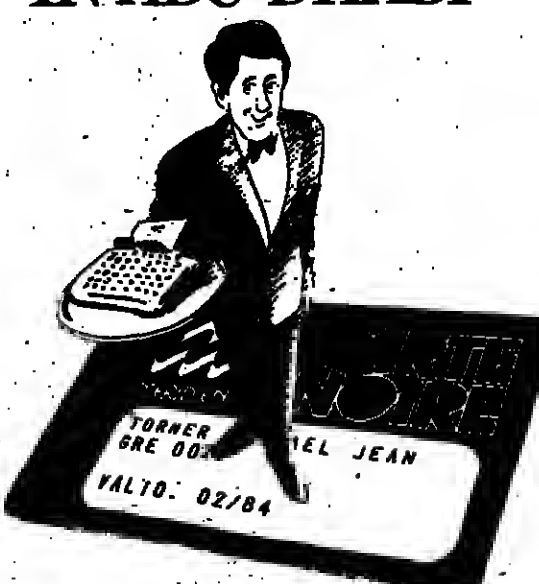
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Herald Tribune

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Let the Debate Go On

ident Ronald Reagan and Senator John Danforth of Alabama don't think of Americans who agitate for a faster pace of arms control. Both men have a right to resist, but not with the name and innuendo they now employ.

Danforth overstepped the boundaries of what he should have said in his speech on Monday when he said that he favored a nuclear freeze, but only "if we are able to negotiate the Soviet Union on a reduction on both sides."

When he then encountered some demonstrators for a nuclear freeze, the president of Mr. Danforth down the road, Mr. Danforth charged that the freeze movement inspired by not the sincere, honest people who want peace, but by some who want the weakening of America and so are manipulating honest people and sincere people.

The charge that those who demonstrate opposition are either the dupes of enemies or directly disloyal revives an ugly strain in the American political character. This was belatedly perfected 30 years ago by Senator Joseph McCarthy, who, as Mr. Danforth has recalled, had even senators jumping under their desks. Mr. McCarthy did more damage to the United States than any of the enemies against whom he railed.

But the matter is more serious even than violating the reputations of fellow citizens. The purpose of such ugly defamation can only be to prevent debate, to abridge the rights of individuals and to cheat the nation of a rational choice of policies.

As Senator Gary Hart of Colorado said directly to Mr. Danforth: "I say to the senator from Alabama, shame on you." And we say shame on you, too, Mr. President.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Keep the Credit Open

by waves of anxiety concerning their loans, many banks in the United States are now strongly tempted to cut off their lending abroad. This is the most serious of all possible reactions — the key way to precipitate the panic and they may fear. Whatever the misadventures and errors of judgment in the past, it is not to try to correct them by reversing direction and cutting off foreign credit. It is a time for steady nerves and to keep the international lines — including the lines of credit — open.

There has been some unwelcome borrowing. But that is a very part of the story, and in any case it is not. The central necessity now is to keep the international system of trade open to which the richest countries in the world, including the United States, owe a debt. The president of Brazil, João Figueiredo, made that point in an address to the United Nations on Oct. 5, and it deserves the most careful attention.

It is, with Mexico, one of the world's largest debtors. It is also a country well on its way to industrialization that has been off in rapidly rising standards of living. Brazil's strategy has been to borrow for the investments that bring in oil and produce competitive exports, and brilliantly well into the late 1970s, doubling and tripling of interest rates 977 have enormously increased the burden of that debt to the borrowers and, worse, the recession has dampened the market for Brazilian exports. Well over three-fourths of Brazil's diminished export earnings now go directly into debt service.

President Figueiredo fears that some of the rich countries will continue to use high interest rates to manage their internal troubles, while all of the rich countries succumb to protectionist pressures to close their markets to foreign goods. With that, the banks would increasingly stop lending. In those circumstances, with the best will in the world, the debtors of the Third World could have absolutely no hope of meeting their obligations. Mr. Figueiredo did not have to say that the prospect bears an unpleasant resemblance to the record of the early 1930s.

The history of the Depression offers two great lessons to the present generation of Americans. First, a credit collapse is not self-stabilizing. One failure triggers the next in an immensely destructive cycle that quickly becomes uncontrollable, leading from one country to another. There are no fire breaks. The second cardinal lesson is that the international system is not self-managing. The doctrine of noninterference, as President Reagan sometimes preaches it, has only the most dangerous implications. The international system of money and trade has to be run by one strong country with purpose and vision. In the present century the only nominee happens to be the United States.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

It Is Hard to Govern

Years after the 1952 revolution, of which he was one of the instigators and constituted the first major social in Latin America since the Mexican Revolution, Hernán Siles Zúñiga is returning to Bolivia at the head of a leftist party that includes the Communist Party, which converted advocates of guerrilla warfare into a political party. This outcome had been expected for weeks, but it is nonetheless surprising in a country in which the military had ruled for decades, torturing and killing opposition figures, drowning in by miners and peasants in blood its power to carry on profitable mining, later in cocaine.

Siles Zúñiga won general elections last year. Each time he was by fraud or a military putsch from the presidency. (At present his job is impossible sort. If he intends to do as he says, he will have to change the command, at the risk of facing another coup.) If he wants the "rule of law" of foreign creditors, he will have to recommend the IMF's austerity measures that would risk the support of his main base, the working class. For the left as for Bolivia is hard to govern.

—Le Monde (Paris).

25 Years Later

Twenty-five years after its 20th anniversary of independence, post-colonial history of that beautiful country has been one of unmitigated sorrow. There have been 11 but nonetheless welcome improvements in the economy, since the power of Dr. Milton Obote in 1960. But the country is still a lawless, squalid and corrupt place, with a hard hand to enforce the present government's policies. The IMF's austerity measures that would risk the support of his main base, the working class. For the left as for Bolivia is hard to govern.

—Le Monde (Paris).

OCT. 7: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

Use of the Skies

IN — The Tribune comments on the British military airship that has been fired. But the stratosphere is intact and the rocket lies strewn around in small pieces over the landscape at Frische Neuhagen in East Prussia. It started on its voyage heavenwards successfully, but it had not been going for more than a few seconds when there was a huge explosion, which completely wrecked it. Fortunately nobody was injured. Prof. Johann Winkler, who had been hoping that this rocket was the forerunner of one that could carry the mails from Berlin to New York in a few hours, has gone back to Berlin.

1932: German Rocket Falls

KOENIGSBERG, Germany — The rocket that was to penetrate the stratosphere has been fired. But the stratosphere is intact and the rocket lies strewn around in small pieces over the landscape at Frische Neuhagen in East Prussia. It started on its voyage heavenwards successfully, but it had not been going for more than a few seconds when there was a huge explosion, which completely wrecked it. Fortunately nobody was injured. Prof. Johann Winkler, who had been hoping that this rocket was the forerunner of one that could carry the mails from Berlin to New York in a few hours, has gone back to Berlin.

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in capital of 1,200,000 F.R.C.S. Number 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
S. subscription: \$234 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Roles Are Many in an Unresolved War

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The cease-fire in Lebanon remains precarious. Although it is a great relief that Beirut can finally begin picking up the pieces of everyday life after such a long ordeal, what seemed evident at the time of the Israeli invasion remains true. The many deaths may be redeemed by a real breakthrough for peace, or they may have been just one more round in the continuing Arab-Israeli war. The negotiations being conducted by the patient, resourceful American envoy, Philip Habib, are of the greatest delicacy.

The best-informed diplomats in the area are convinced that if withdrawal of Palestinian, Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon cannot be achieved in the next couple of months, another big battle is likely before the end of the year. Their information shows that the Syrians are being re-equipped by Moscow with perhaps even better weapons than they lost to Israeli attack in June, and the PLO is regrouping and stocking up again. The Palestinian combatants who left Beirut for Syria are returning to the north of Lebanon and to the Syrian-held Bekaa Valley.

It is puzzling why Damascus, which has hinted willingness for mutual withdrawal to Mr. Habib, has permitted this. If there is another Israeli attempt to smash the PLO's forces, it is bound by sheer military geography to pit the Syrian and Israeli armies against each other. The Syrians avoided such a confrontation during the Israeli invasion, but they will not be able to stay out of the line of fire in another round.

Developments demonstrate how far short of their objectives Israel's prime minister, Menachem Begin, and his defense minister, Ariel Sharon, have fallen, despite what appeared as brilliant battlefield victories.

They set out to "smash the PLO." Last week Mr. Sharon conceded that it "still exists," although much of it is dispersed. The Sunday Arab hub that killed six Israeli soldiers and wounded 22 east of Beirut showed that fighting is not over.

They set out to restore a Lebanese government strong enough to control the country and make friends with Israel. The whole operation hinged on one man, Bashir Gemayel, the Phalangist commander. He was assassinated. Perhaps,

with U.S., French and Italian forces on the spot, his brother Amin, the new president, will produce an effective government. But, as Jerusalem newspapers have noted, Amin Gemayel is closer to Syria and is not beholden to Israel.

They set out to top off the war with a Lebanese-Israeli peace treaty and pro-Israeli security guarantees in southern Lebanon. None of this has been possible, and Israel is more isolated politically than ever. It is clear once again that no side is going to succeed in imposing its will by force, and just as clear that the conflict can only be ended if there is general acceptance of compromise and coexistence as the only way out.

It depends on many decision-makers. Israel, the PLO, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, America and the Soviet Union all have roles. World opinion can help by setting aside the war of words and blame and making clear that the time has come to end a dispute that threatens everyone.

The PLO needs to stop waffling and opt firmly for political instead of military means to pursue Palestinian aspirations. This would probably mean a split in its ranks, but Yasser Arafat would be the stronger for jettisoning extremists. Nayef Hawatmeh, the leader of a significant PLO radical faction, has indicated that he might now support negotiations with Israel.

Syria needs to stop helping Palestinians into fights it cannot sustain. Moscow, which has been bewailing its exclusion from effective Middle East diplomacy, needs to realize that its opportunity lies not in parroting the bloodiest Arab slogans but in helping the Arabs find peace. Soviet insistence on Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon and willingness to renew relations with Israel could have dramatic impact at a critical moment.

Jordan, with support from Saudi Arabia and Egypt, needs to dare offer negotiations with Israel instead of insisting, as it has since the start of the Camp David talks, that it cannot start until it is sure of the result. King Hussein has said he will not negotiate with Mr. Begin. But he has little chance of finding an Israeli willing and able to make big concessions, Mr. Begin or another, if he

does not make clear to citizens of Israel that he proffers an olive branch with no thorns.

Israel needs to accept that lasting security requires consenting neighbors and the satisfaction of Palestinian demands for true self-government.

The Israeli Army is unhappy with Defense Minister Sharon. Some leaders called for his resignation before the end of the official investigation into the massacre at the Sabra and Chatila Palestinian camps, which can take months. That is crucial before Mr. Sharon sees an opportunity to renew his mandate with another big battle.

The United States is on the right track with the Reagan initiative, but it is putting the U.S. Marines at risk if war is renewed.

The next step is not easy for anyone. But it is urgent, and none can succeed alone.

The New York Times.



For the First Time, Israel's Army Is Alienated

By Amos Perlmutter

WASHINGTON — Three important groups helped accelerate the decision of Prime Minister Menachem Begin to investigate the Beirut massacre: the media, with their constant pressure and new revelations that worked against any attempt to cover up Israel's role; the National Religious Party, a key element in the Likud government coalition; and the army, especially senior officers on active duty who feared that they would be made scapegoats.

All this is bad for the political fortunes of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. He still has Mr. Begin's support, but the distance between the two men is beginning to widen.

The role of the Israeli Defense Forces in all this has been crucial. Many high-ranking officers, including division commanders, who participated in the events, even helped plan the incursion into Lebanon, are deeply disturbed about what happened in West Beirut. They feel that the army's reputation for integrity and honor and for being a "clean" albeit a highly professional and awesome organization has been severely damaged.

Several of these senior officers, who were not directly involved in the events of West Beirut, were so alarmed that they gathered together to confront Mr. Sharon. They sensed that he was trying to evade responsibility for what happened in West Beirut and to shift blame onto the army and away from the ministerial level. Mr. Sharon's tactic was especially blatant when he accused the Labor Party, and by inference the army, of condoning and abetting a similar massacre of Palestinians by Phalangists in 1976 at Tel Zaatar.

Feeling betrayed by the former war hero, the officers made clear to Mr. Sharon that he should take a leave of absence for the duration of the investigation to wait for his exoneration — if it ever comes. The dissenting officers did not ask for his resignation, but served notice that they would not let him turn the army into the scapegoat.

The revolt of the officers — and that is exactly what this confrontation amounted to — is an unprecedented act in the history of the sym-

bolic relationship between the army and the state of Israel. So, for that matter, is the recent announcement by 1,000 reserve officers that they would not serve in Lebanon.

Until the advent of the Begin government in 1977, the army had always shared the idealistic Zionist pioneering spirit and values of the preceding Labor governments. The army's reputation for Zionist idealism, heroism and efficiency remained intact throughout the rule of Labor precisely because of the shared values; indeed, many Labor politicians, in particular Yitzhak Rabin and Moshe Dayan, came from the ranks of the army.

Mr. Begin came not from the old pioneers but from the revisionist Zionists, who espoused martial values that the army did not share. For the first time the army and the government had different values, even though Mr. Sharon was one of their own. But Mr. Sharon shared Mr. Begin's ideas and became the efficient executor of those values.

Now the army feels alienated from the government and its policies. Many of the senior officers were ill at ease with Mr. Sharon's drive into West Beirut, sensing that it could become a quagmire both strategically and politically. They now see that Mr. Sharon is trying to escape responsibility, and they do not intend to stand for it.

The officers know that Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan is likely to get a giant share of the blame for the massacre, along with Maj. Gen. Amir Dori, the Israeli officer on the scene in West Beirut. But they will not allow the army's reputation to become a victim of the investigation or a hostage to Mr. Sharon's survival.

Mr. Begin knows that in the long run he will need the army's support. The outcry from the National Religious Party is dangerous for him, but not as crucial. He is likely to jettison Mr. Sharon, who seems to be in a corner from which he cannot escape.

The writer is a professor of political science at American University in Washington and author of the forthcoming "Israel: The Partitioned State, 1900-1980."

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Only Then Will Change Be Real in South Africa

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Donald B. Sole was South Africa's ambassador in Washington for five years. Just before going home last May he wrote a letter to The New York Times objecting to a comment about South Africa's "vicious racism."

"I leave with a deep love and respect for the United States and its people," he said, "but unfortunately here as in other countries one encounters racism and racism in many forms. Here racism is more subtle than at home, but it is my impression that it is no less wounding on that account. Americans who are prone to prebabe to others how they should conduct their affairs would enjoy greater credibility if they were sufficiently humble to remember the beam and the mote."

Yes, racism persists in the United States. No black person escapes its wounding pain. Americans have no right to preach haughtily to South Africa or anyone else about race.

But it does South Africa no favor, and no honor, to pretend that the problem of race there is no more profound than it is in the United States. In South Africa racial discrimination is the fundamental question, going to the legitimacy of the system.

The premise of the South African political system is that 75 percent of the people — those born black — may have no part in it. Blacks are not allowed to vote. And governments elected by the white minority have legal disabilities imposed on them that it is hard for Americans to imagine, even given the U.S. history of racial discrimination.

Millions Uprooted

South African blacks are barred by law from entering any "white" area — 87 percent of the country — without a permit that is extremely hard to get. They may have to live apart from wives or husbands. For violating these rules, hundreds of thousands are jailed every year. And the government right now has legislation pending to tighten the rules. It is called the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

The most appalling work of white supremacy in South Africa may be the practice of uprooting entire black communities because they are within areas declared to be "white." Three million people have suddenly, without recourse, been removed from their homes and dumped in remote locations without jobs or without land suitable for farming.

The dumping grounds are tribal "homelands," impoverished rural areas that South Africa says are, or will be, independent states. The idea is that blacks will have their tribal rights there — by force, since most blacks want to remain South Africans. Several "homelands" have been

declared independent. No other country recognizes them, but there they are: life with no Africa, and disease, dependent on South Africa.

Such manipulation of millions of human beings without their consent has inevitable consequences for another aspect of society: the law. Enforcement of white supremacy has made the law in South Africa increasingly an instrument of oppression.

Anyone who disagrees with the racial system may find himself or herself detained without trial, held in solitary confinement without access to family or lawyers, subjected to brutal interrogation.

Electric Shocks

In the last 20 years 47 men have died while being held in prison and interrogated without trial. The death last February of Dr. Neil Aggett, a white union official who worked with blacks, illuminated security police methods. An inquest brought out, over determined official attempts to suppress the facts, that Dr. Aggett was interrogated for 62 hours in a room and, according to an affidavit that he made before his death, that he was given electric shocks and subjected to sexual humiliation.

A recent report based on statements by 70 former detainees showed that Dr. Aggett's treatment was not unique. It said that many of these detainees were given electric shocks and kept naked during interrogation. It said that at least 20 officers up to the rank of major in the security police engaged in torture.

The differences between South Africa and the United States should not make Americans smug, but Americans can properly be grateful for some things. One is the rule that limits the power of the police and gives legal recourse to the victim of official abuse. Another is a constitution, enforced by judges, that forbids racial discrimination — which offered hope through the bad years and eventually helped bring about political change.

Mr. Sole said in his letter that South Africa is changing. That is true, and critics should recognize as much. Prime Minister P.W. Botha has a plan to extend some political rights to the small minorities of coloreds and Asians. But the changes, actual and proposed, do not touch basic injustices. Even Henry Kissinger said in Pretoria last month that they should go farther so as to assure all South Africans "human dignity, civil rights and full political participation."

When blacks have a voice in the system, when the pretense that they have rights in homelands is dropped, when black communities are no longer transported, when detentions and bannings and police abuse end, then change will be serious.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Need to Investigate

I am an active member of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's party, Herut, and sit on its central committee. As did many of my colleagues, I repeatedly turned to Mr. Begin with the request that an authoritative investigative committee on the Beirut massacre be quickly appointed, for just the reasons that Meg Greenfield puts forth so well in "No Excuses for the Unforgivable," *IHT*, Sept. 29. It is precisely the need for definition and public exposure of Israeli deeds and/or misdeeds that this investigation would satisfy — for me, for every Israeli, for every Jew and for all the peoples of the world.

I take issue, however, with one statement of Meg Greenfield. Jews need no special "moral claim" to nationhood and survival. Nor do Danes, Chinese, Germans and Americans. For all the latter, as for us, it is our inalienable right.

BARUCH I. HURWICH, Jerusalem.

Use of the Holocaust

Regarding "Use and Misuse of the Holocaust by the State of Israel" (*IHT*, Oct. 4): It took an Israeli writing in an Israeli journal to state some painful truths. The article should be given a wide audience in the United States. The questioning and discussion that is going on in Israel testify to that country's lively democratic tradition. What is surprising is the timidity of the American media.

BARBARA STERN, Maisons-Laffitte, France.

Italy and Beirut

The editorial on Chatila and Sabra of Sept. 21 rightly asks: Where was the peacekeeping force? However, it fails to say that the withdrawal took place so early at the insistence of the American government. The mood in Rome certainly was more in favor of accepting Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzani's request to keep the force after the evacuation of the PLO. And it is only the Americans who seemed excessively "intent on minimizing their own casualties," as is shown by the fact that the Marines kept strictly within the perimeter of Beirut harbor.

After the assassination of Bashir Gemayel, voices were immediately heard from Rome to the effect that the force should be sent back. This became the position of our government, as expressed by Mr. Colombo, before the massacre became known. The Reagan administration did not accept the proposal until two days after the massacre was committed.

There is no need for polemic. Simply, after attending so many conferences at which American colleagues have questioned the willingness of Europeans to cooperate in non-NATO contingencies, I think the record should be set straight.

GIACOMO LUCIANI, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome.

Trimming UN Frills

The United Nations Joint Inspection Unit's conclusion that UN officers travel too much and stay too long is thought-provoking. "Internal Study Assails UN Spending on Travel," *IHT*, Sept. 18. The unit's suggestion that cutting a day off each trip would save \$13.6 million is fine, but doesn't go far enough — unless the day cut is the day of departure.

Here are some other cost-cutters: Eliminating one meal a day on mission would save millions and improve health; since contributions to some agencies may be tax deductible, officers could solicit (for refreshment and request receipts) hitchhiking with official UN placards ("Bujumbura or Bust") could save a bundle; avoiding countries with cholera, yellow fever, malaria, etc. would cut down on expensive immunization; providing a single wash-and-wear uniform and soap flakes would slash laundry bills.

Best of all, according to my wife, would be for us to stay home with our families and follow development issues through the excellent articles of the *IHT's* Iain Goss.

DONALD ALLAN, UNICEF, Nairobi.

The Falklands Parade

Regarding "London Plans Parade to Mark Falklands War" (*IHT*, Sept. 28): Because of poor leadership by military dictators who have since been disposed of, the people of Argentina were dragged through the humiliation of the Falklands affair. Why now must the British parade on the wound by staging a victory parade? It seems that Mrs. Thatcher and her compatriots are more interested in egotistically savoring their political gains than in mending fences and pursuing world peace.

Britain was backed by most of the countries in the free world because military aggression must not be condoned. Strained relations with Argentina and other Latin American countries were the price paid by everyone, as Britain achieved her objectives.

PATRICK J. TAYLOR, Geneva.

Journalists, Yes

A propos of Kurt Vonnegut's question (reported in "U.S. and Chinese Writers: The Twin Meet," *IHT*, Oct. 2) as to whether U.S. writers have any influence on their own society, a plausible answer is: Novelists, no, not much; journalists, yes, some of them quite a lot. American readers, over the last 20 years anyhow, have taken considerably more to heart Pulitzer Prize-winning stories on My Lai and the Mafia and books on everything from CIA shenanigans to genetic engineering to the foibles of Supreme Court justices than searching of the nation's (or their own) soul by talents such as Vonnegut, John Hersey, John Cheever or Saul Bellow.

American confident still of a journalistic freedom to print what-

No, It Isn't Israel That Is on Trial

By W. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Yes, the Israeli government owes it to itself, to Israel and to the decent opinion of mankind to conduct an investigation into the awful events of Black Friday, Sept. 17. The questions that Israel must resolve recall the American court-martial that investigated My Lai 11 years ago.

My Lai was instantly transformed by many foreigners and many Americans into the final indictment of the American presence in Vietnam. Here was a young American lieutenant who had ordered a genocidal extermination of an entire village. William Calley's offense was required by an army board with a severe sentence, lifelong imprisonment.

The American people reacted — so militantly that it became clear that the conviction of Lt. Calley was being interpreted as an affirmation of what the critics of America were saying about America. It was no such thing, of course. The two were readily distinguishable.

The guilt or innocence of Lt. Calley and the guilt or innocence of America were separate questions. But the anxiety of the critics of the Vietnam enterprise to identify them as a single matter overwhelmed American emotions.

Something of the same kind is happening now to Israel. Israel's traditional enemies, namely the Arab world and the Soviet bloc, are acting as one might expect.

The Arabs and the Palestinians have every right to protest against the massacre. But their entitlement to be shocked is qualified by practices over which the Palestinians themselves have presided.

The Soviet bloc has no plausible right to be indignant about anything. Any Soviet leader who can read an account of any six months of Soviet history from 1917 onward without revulsion can breeze through Beirut's Black Friday.

The difference is that Israel is a nation which, like the United States, has pursued high ideals. However, unlike the United States, its sense of priorities is intact. The survival of Israel comes first, period.

In the course of assuring that survival, Israel has struck out at its enemies and done so decisively. America has struck out at its enemies, but indecisively. General Sharon would not have lost the Vietnam War.

The inclination to criticize all of Israel for the neglect, even if proven cynical, of some Israeli soldiers will backfire, and should backfire. Israel is a nation of high ideals, among them its willingness to endure self-criticism. So let us strive to maintain the distinction that was lost in the matter of the My Lai court-martial. Israel and the Beirut massacre are two separate questions.

Universal Press Syndicate.

Worthwhile Pictures

Regarding "Photographers Find a Pulitzer Brings Doubts, Guilt, Remorse" (*IHT*, Sept. 29): Beyond the personal struggles that Eddie Adams, John Paul Filo and Mary Ann Vecchio have encountered, the photographs have created a great opportunity for the development of a new kind of journalism. Such images of human suffering are a constant reminder to people everywhere of government hypocrisy and injustice.

MARC FUTTERMAN, Edinburgh.

Fast-Food Mores

Regarding "Judge Revokes License of Paris McDonald's" (*IHT*, Sept. 11): It is distressing that Mr. Dayan, McDonald's franchise holder in France, through his sincere desire to conform to French customs should have been penalized by his parent company for so doing. In voiceless opinion that "the French people are dirty and don't have the same values as cleanliness," he was merely showing his sensitivity to local mores.

Doesn't McDonald's realize that debt we all owe to French filth? Without it there would be no perfume to mask the smell of unwashed bodies, no saucers to hide the age and nature of food, no bidets to enable one to wash only the necessary.

McDonald's should stop trying to export American values to a country that has no need of America's sterile, upstart culture.

JAMES PRICE, Gstaad, Switzerland.

Who Are the Savages?

Regarding "Not So Noble Savage" (*IHT*, Sept. 14): This Washington Post editorial uses evidence that Hawaiian "savages" of previous eras damaged their environment as an excuse for our own depravations. There is no basis for valid comparison, because the circumstances are entirely different, and the self-congratulatory conclusion is dangerous.

ALFRED STAPLES, Cascais, Portugal.

Letters Intended for Publication

should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

Inquiry Yielding Little About Pope's Attacker

Italian Investigator Travels to U.S. To Check Reports of East-Bloc Link

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Within days after Mehmet Ali Agca shot Pope John Paul II last year, Italian police became convinced that someone had supplied the Turkish gunman with money and other support.

In the 16 months since then, however, the inquiry into whether anyone was behind Mr. Agca has plodded, and there are signs that some of the governments involved would be content if the case languished.

One person has been arrested and charged as a suspected accomplice of Mr. Agca, a Turkish youth described as a member of the far right who is accused of having supplied Mr. Agca with the gun used in the attack.

Results have been so skimpy that the Italian chief investigator in the case, Ilario Martella, flew to Washington Tuesday in the hope of evaluating two recent U.S. media reports that suggested that Soviet-bloc intelligence agencies were involved. Mr. Martella made clear in a recent interview in Rome that there was no hard evidence to prove bloc involvement, but he said Tuesday night in a brief talk on the telephone that he could not rule out the possibility.

The major reason for the lack of progress is the extreme difficulty in uncovering the tracks of Mr. Agca, a self-proclaimed "international terrorist" who visited a half-dozen or more countries in the 17 months before the shooting and traveled in the murky world of Turkish neo-fascist youths living abroad.

Another reason, however, is the lack of a coordinated, international inquiry. Mr. Martella indicated in the Rome interview that cooperation from other countries had been uneven, and a U.S. intelligence source said there had not been much "visible" evidence of international coordination.

The source suggested that Turkey had been cautious about revealing information to outsiders in the case, possibly because it preferred to avoid questions about how Mr. Agca escaped from a high-security prison, apparently with help, in November 1979. West Germany also does not appear to have pursued the case very hard, the source said, possibly because a major question is how Mr. Agca could then afford to stay in that country for many months without a job.

Reports last month by NBC-TV and Reader's Digest suggested that the Bulgarian secret service had

masterminded the shooting on behalf of the Kremlin because of Soviet irritation over John Paul's support for Solidarity in his native Poland.

In interviews with correspondents for The Washington Post in Italy, Turkey, Switzerland and the United States, officials said that nobody except the Russians appeared to have had an interest in shooting the pope. An Italian Interior Ministry official confirmed privately that the investigation was considering the possibility of a Soviet-run conspiracy, and Vatican sources and some U.S. intelligence analysts following the case have said that grounds exist to suspect a Soviet connection.

But there are wide gaps in the chain of circumstantial evidence that would link Mr. Agca to the Kremlin, and the formal inquiry still is in its early stages, according to the correspondents' reports.

Mr. Martella acknowledged that a Turkish crime boss named Abuzer Ugur, who was named by the media reports as a key link between Mr. Agca and the Bulgarians, was "certainly of interest to the case." The magistrate flew to Turkey to question the "godfather," currently in a prison near Istanbul awaiting trial on smuggling charges. Mr. Ugur denied any involvement in the attack on the pope.

The media reports contended that Mr. Agca had received help before he shot the pope from associates of Mr. Ugur, who in turn was said to have been closely involved with the Bulgarian secret service. The reports maintained that any involvement by the Bulgarian secret service would point to Soviet complicity, because Bulgaria is one of the most loyal Soviet satellites and the KGB is said to control Bulgarian intelligence.

Turkish intelligence documents also stated that Mr. Ugur worked closely with the Bulgarian secret service in his smuggling of arms, narcotics and other contraband. The Bulgarians have supplied arms to both far-left and far-right terrorists in Turkey in an apparent effort to promote civil strife and destabilize the NATO country, officials say.

The thesis that the KGB was behind the shooting assumes that the Soviets and Bulgarians effectively controlled Mr. Ugur's crime syndicate, which in turn was involved with a network of far-right Turkish youths in Western Europe.

Mr. Martella declined to say whether he suspected any links among Mr. Agca, Mr. Ugur and the Bulgarians and Russians, add-



Pope John Paul II exchanged greetings at a general audience in St. Peter's Square Wednesday.

ing that he would comment only if he had proof of involvement. He indicated that there was nothing solid to prove at least two of the alleged links between Mr. Agca and associates of Mr. Ugur.

Both NBC and Reader's Digest endorsed Mr. Agca's statement that he had obtained his forged passport in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, from a Turk, Omer Merzan, who is described by the Turkish secret service as a member of Mr. Ugur's gang. When asked about these reports, however, Mr. Martella shook his head and said, "How can they say that? They would have to have proof."

When asked about the report by NBC that Italian investigators believed an Ugur associate had sent a courier to see Mr. Agca on the island resort of Majorca to offer him 3 million Deutsche marks (about \$1.5 million at the time) and sanctuary in Bulgaria for shooting the pope, Mr. Martella said he did not think Mr. Agca ever had gone to Majorca.

Summing up his position regarding the media reports, Mr. Martella said, "Journalists can afford to make what they see as logical deductions. I can work only on the basis of facts."

Although Mr. Martella's inquiry into Mr. Agca's backers seems to have been stymied by a lack of enthusiasm of other countries, Swiss police have helped him achieve what apparently is his first major breakthrough in the case.

Acting on Mr. Martella's request, police in Olten, in northern

Switzerland, arrested a Turk, Omer Bagci, on June 4 and charged him with supplying Mr. Agca with the gun used in the attack on the pope. Swiss officials say Mr. Bagci belonged to the Turkish terrorist group called the Gray Wolves, one of several links cited by investigators between Mr. Agca and the neo-fascist group.

Mr. Bagci handed the Browning 9mm automatic to Mr. Agca on May 9, four days before the shooting, according to Mr. Martella's extradition request. Italian author-

U.S. Said to Tap W. German Phones In Effort to Gather Data on Pipeline

United Press International

HAMBURG — American intelligence eavesdrops daily on thousands of telephone calls in West Germany in an attempt to gather information on the Soviet natural gas pipeline project, it was reported Tuesday.

The news magazine Stern, basing its report on conversations with former communications experts of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency, also said that U.S. forces in West Germany were installing a new electronic telephone network enabling them to tap every private telephone in the country.

Unidentified National Security Agency experts told the magazine that U.S. communications engi-

neers listened to and evaluated thousands of phone calls independently and in cooperation with the West German intelligence service.

Stern said that the security agency recently received orders from its headquarters at Fort Meade, Maryland, to step up its eavesdropping on conversations involving officials of several West German companies involved in supplying equipment to the Soviet Union for the pipeline. The United States opposes the participation of its European allies in the project and has imposed sanctions on several companies that have shipped equipment for the pipeline.

Despite the taps, the magazine said, U.S. intelligence experts had failed to learn anything of importance.

East Germany, After Era of 'Plenty' Faces Shortages of Food and Fuel

BERLIN — After years of relative plenty compared with their Eastern-bloc neighbors, East Germans are facing an autumn of dwindling supplies, according to trade sources.

Butter is the scarcest staple now, missing for the past week from even the relatively well-stocked shops of Berlin, although there are still ample supplies of low-fat butter of the kind popular in the West.

East Germans have lived more comfortably than almost any other country in the Communist bloc. The country has an annual meat consumption of about 190 pounds (89.4 kilograms) per person, one of the highest in the world, and about 33 pounds of butter per person.

But a shortage of hard currency is forcing the government to export goods that would normally be consumed at home to get the cash to service an estimated \$11-billion debt.

Everywhere the emphasis is on saving, especially because oil supplies from the Soviet Union are ex-

pected to be down by 10 percent next year. Factories and electricity generators are being converted to run on home-produced lignite, a brown coal. The lignite is piled high in wooden carts outside apartment blocks, giving off a distinctive smell as it is burned in traditional tiled stoves.

Bins have been put out in backyards to collect kitchen waste that can be fed to the pigs that provide the country's staple meat. New containers on the streets bear the words "We collect plastic."

A shortage of sugar, though not yet noticeable in shops, has made itself felt in the soft drinks industry, and popular domestic cola and lemon drinks have become scarce.

Raisins, cocoa and almonds all vanished from shop shelves during the summer, withdrawn by order, according to trade sources, so they could be brought back near Christmas to give an illusion of plenty.

The summer's warm dry weather resulted in a record grain harvest of more than 10 million tons, but the lack of rain meant that neither potato nor sugar beet production

would reach normal levels. Welt, the official newspaper, has urged youth brigades working in the fields not to neglect even tiniest beet or potato.

Restaurant sources said chicken, available in vast quantities since large chicken-farms were set up, may be scarce as a result of overextraction.

Official forecasts from neighboring Poland predict even fewer plies in the next three months in the catastrophic period year, but East Germans are showing no enthusiasm for a repeat last year's Parcels for Poland paign.

After the introduction of a law in Poland in December East German authorities schoolchildren to bring parcels to their socialist brother.

Now people joke that the border to Poland will be rec to East Germans for short "so we can see what thin going to be like here."

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Congress Elects Leftist President of Bolivia Junta Steps Aside

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

LAZ — A newly reconstituted National Congress has elected the veteran populist Hernán Siles Zuazo to take over as president following the armed abandonment of a collapsed government.

Siles Zuazo, a leftist who won plurality in a 1980 election, slipping to prompt the military takeover, received 113 of the 135 votes cast in Tuesday night's election, a victory he feared a vice-

Mr. Siles Zuazo, the military-backed congress to pre-empt meeting to choose a president, as is required when no

candidate wins an absolute majority.

But two weeks ago, despairing military leaders called the congress into session and pledged to transfer power to the new civilian government next Sunday.

Military leaders, long isolated internationally because of reported human rights violations and alleged involvement in Bolivia's cocaine trade, decided to give up power after they were unable to control the government's collapsing finances or a series of strikes that had paralyzed the country by mid-September.

Tuesday's election marked the fourth time in as many years that Bolivia's moderate left political



Hernán Siles Zuazo

leadership had attempted to win power democratically in this poor, landlocked country in the center of South America. The unequal struggle has already led to three general elections, nine presidents and three violent coups since 1976, backed by varying alliances of generals, neighboring military governments and cocaine traffickers.

Mr. Siles Zuazo, 69, who served as president between 1956 and 1960 during the single sustained democratic interval in Bolivia's coup-riddled history, has pledged to avoid further conflicts with the military and lead a moderate, conciliatory government that will focus on rebuilding the shattered economy.

The generals have bequeathed to their old civilian adversaries \$40 million in overdue international loan payments, a nearly empty treasury, and a continuing strike for higher wages by about 50,000 miners.

One of the new administration's major goals will be to win the diplomatic support and aid long denied the military. U.S. officials in La Paz have indicated that aid will be increased after the installation of the civilian government.

From his exile headquarters in Lima, Peru, where he said he will remain until later this week, Mr. Siles Zuazo has remained vague on his specific plans for government while seeking to assuage uneasiness among the military and neighboring authoritarian governments over his electoral coalition, which includes the Bolivian Communist Party.

Mr. Siles Zuazo's vice president-elect, Jaime Paz Zamora, said in La Paz Tuesday that the new government "does not accept socialism, and our program will not contain anything that is foreign to our country." The leader of the Communist faction in the coalition also pledged this week that Bolivia's government would not be "red-

Washington Reiterates U.S. Has Lost Nuclear Superiority to Russia

By Robert C. Toth

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Defense has said that after studying a London organization's report on the U.S.-Soviet nuclear balance it continues to believe that the United States has lost strategic nuclear superiority to Moscow.

That judgment was given Tuesday in response to queries about the annual survey of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, "The Military Balance," which appeared to challenge the U.S. claim of strategic weakness compared with the Soviet Union.

The institute was quoted as saying that it "does not endorse many of the current claims for supposed U.S. weakness in strategic forces."

However, nowhere in the text of the institute's report, which has now been received here, does that statement appear. Pentagon officials said Tuesday they suspect that the statement came either from an institute press release or from an institute official and was inadequately identified as such in the news stories.

South Africa Says It Downed MiG In Angola Battle

The Associated Press

PRETORIA — South African jets have shot down an Angolan MiG fighter plane in southern Angola, General Constand Viljoen, the South African defense force chief, announced.

Gen. Viljoen said that missile installations are being built in Angola and that the Soviet Union was re-arming black nationalist guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization based there.

South Africa's French-built Mirage jets have clashed on several occasions with the Soviet-built planes of the Angolan Air Force, which Pretoria says have been flown by Cuban pilots.

The defense chief said that the latest incident took place Tuesday when a South African Air Force reconnaissance aircraft and two escort fighters were surveying a buildup of missile installations and bases operated by SWAPO. He said four MiGs attacked the reconnaissance plane and in the ensuing dogfight a MiG was shot down. The South African planes returned safely to base, he added.

The report does not draw any hard-and-fast conclusion on which nation is ahead in the strategic nuclear field, nor does it criticize any position of the U.S. administration. Rather, it discusses the various measures for determining nuclear strength and notes that these measures can be contradictory.

None of the institute's figures or conclusions was challenged by the Pentagon officials. A senior Pentagon aide, a specialist in the area, said the survey "is basically a fair and moderate assessment."

"No single measurement can give a full representation of the strategic nuclear balance," the survey stated. "One measure may be useful for some purposes but not for others, and there is considerable debate among analysts as to which measures should be given greatest weight in assessing the overall balance."

In terms of "deliverable warheads," for example, the report found "approximate equality" between Soviet and U.S. strategic land-based and submarine-based strategic missile forces, with about 7,000 warheads on each side. When "bomber-delivered weapons" are added, the U.S. total rises to about 9,300 compared to 7,300 for the Russians, who have a much smaller strategic bomber force, the report said.

On the other hand, when the power, or yield, of those warheads is taken into account, according to the report, the Soviet advantage in "equivalent megatonnage" is more than 2.5 times greater for submarine-and land-based missile warheads, and 1.6 times greater when bomber-delivered weapons are included.

A Pentagon spokesman said Tuesday, following a study of the report, that "we continue to believe that the United States no longer enjoys strategic superiority, and that the overall effectiveness of our retaliatory capability has become increasingly uncertain."

This judgment, according to the spokesman, is based on trends over the past decade, on increased accuracy of Soviet warheads, and on a combination of higher weapon yields, increasing accuracy and growing numbers of warheads in the Soviet arsenal.

The U.S. program to improve and modernize the U.S. strategic forces, including construction of the MX missile system, is aimed at remedying this situation, an official said.

Since 1972 when the first strategic arms limitation treaty was signed, the official said, the Russians have deployed three new land-based intercontinental missile systems, each with multiple warheads of increasing accuracy. The United States has deployed none in that period.



A hooded gunman led a hostage to a getaway car early Wednesday in Koblenz, West Germany, as another hostage waited. Two men seized nine persons at a bank Tuesday and, after receiving one million marks (about \$392,000) and a guarantee of safe passage, escaped.

West Germans Flee With 1 Million Marks

United Press International

EUSKIRCHEN, West Germany — Two gunmen who held hostages in a bank for more than 14 hours eluded police and escaped Wednesday with one million marks (about \$392,000), police said.

Two hostages were wounded in the incident, police said.

The incident began early Tuesday afternoon. Two men in stocking masks armed with pistols raided a bank in Koblenz, 45 miles (about 72 kilometers) southeast of Euskirchen, seized as hostages six men and three

women and threatened to carry out a "bloodbath" unless they received the million marks in 100-mark notes.

Given the money and a getaway car, the gunmen left the bank at 3:05 A.M. Wednesday, taking one man and one woman with them.

Pursued by police in helicopters and squad cars, the two men abandoned their car and seized an unmarked police car, taking the policeman hostage.

The gunmen halted one car chasing them with gunfire and threw explosives into the road to

disable another. A police spokesman said that all trace of the gunmen was lost in the Euskirchen region, 18 miles southwest of Bonn and about 25 miles from the Belgian border.

A 17-year-old bank apprentice was shot in the knee by a gunman during the night in response to a police ultimatum to the gunmen to leave the bank. The youth was then released.

The woman forced to accompany the gunmen in the car was grazed in the back by a bullet fired in the chase and was also released, police said.

Rockwell, Lockheed Link Efforts To Build Radar-Evading Bombers

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a new battle for contracts to build radar-evading Stealth bomber planes, Rockwell International and the Lockheed Corp. have joined forces to compete with the Northrop Corp. for U.S. Air Force orders worth at least \$20 billion, according to industry officials.

Rockwell, the producer of the new B-1 long-range bomber, and Lockheed, long a developer of ways to hide aircraft from radar, hope to produce a radar-evading version of the B-1 and thus eventually to win a contract to produce a fleet of those aircraft for the Air Force.

The air force has taken no position on the development effort but a spokesman said the service was watching with interest. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has repeatedly said more competi-

tion among military contractors would help keep costs down.

Northrop has offered to speed development of its Stealth bomber. Industry officials said Tuesday. But the air force has been unwilling to put up the funds Northrop has requested, Pentagon officials said.

At stake are contracts worth about \$20 billion for a fleet of bombers to follow the new B-1. Current air force plans call for Rockwell to build 100 B-1 bombers for \$20.5 billion, with the first plane to become operational in 1986 and the last in 1988.

Then \$20 billion more is to be spent to buy about 100 Stealth bombers, with the first deliveries scheduled for 1991. Northrop has won the contract to develop that aircraft. The Boeing Co., long a mainstay in bomber production, is among the key subcontractors.

The industry officials said, however, that Rockwell and Lockheed have signed a 10-year memorandum of understanding in which Lockheed, which has been working on Stealth technology for more than 10 years, would develop a new Stealth version of the B-1.

Should Rockwell and Lockheed be successful in their research and then compete for a production contract, that would almost certainly set off a new political struggle between advocates of their Stealth B-1 and Northrop's Stealth bomber.

Rockwell's aircraft production facilities are centered in California, as are Lockheed's. Northrop, which refuses to discuss its Stealth program, is another California company. But Boeing is based in Seattle and has strong political

support from most of the Washington delegation in Congress. In addition, the chairman of Northrop, Thomas V. Jones, is a close friend of President Ronald Reagan.

Industry officials suggested the two future bombers would be substantially different. Rockwell's would be about the same size as the B-1 while Northrop's would be much smaller. In turn, Rockwell's bomber would retain the large payload of nuclear or conventional bombs or missiles of the B-1, while the Northrop Stealth bomber, as currently designed, would carry only nuclear weapons.

Estimating the comparative costs of the two planes was next to impossible, industry officials suggested, because both projects were highly confidential for both proprietary and national security reasons.

Guyana to Seek Help Anywhere if Attacked

The Associated Press

BRASILIA — Forbes Burnham, the president of Guyana, has said his country is seeking a peaceful settlement to its border dispute with Venezuela, but if attacked, his country would accept "help militarily, or otherwise, from anyone who is prepared to offer it."

Addressing a news conference Tuesday on the last of a five-day stay in Brazil, Mr. Burnham said that his visit was "eminently successful" and strengthened existing bonds between the South American neighbors.

Walter Terry, Critic, Patron of Dance, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Walter Terry, 69, dance critic for the now defunct New York Herald Tribune and Saturday Review and an internationally known champion of the dance, died Monday in Montefiore Medical Center.

Mr. Terry's career as an observer and commentator of the dance spanned nearly 50 years. So great was his encouragement of all dance forms that speakers at all dance events at the presentation of the 1980 Capzio Dance Award ranged from the ballerina Alicia Alonso and Alexandra Danilova to the American ethnic-dance pioneer, La Meri. The Capzio committee cited him as "a crusader of the dance, a pioneering critic and author and a vivid and accurate reporter."

Queen Margrethe II of Denmark honored him for his support of Danish ballet in 1976 by making him a Knight of the Order of Dannebrog. To many in the dance world, including the greatest stars, such as Ruth St. Denis and Margot Fonteyn, he was a close friend.

His initial efforts as a critic coincided with the development of a native American dance tradition, and Mr. Terry spent a great deal of his time explaining modern dance and ballet in the 1930s and 1940s to those who had never seen it before.

After graduating from the University of North Carolina, where he studied dance as an extracurricular activity, he began his career as a dance critic for the Boston Herald in 1936. From 1939 to 1942 and from 1945 to 1966 he was dance critic and dance editor for The New York Herald Tribune.

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ROBERT LABOUCHE
on October 4, 1982
at the Chappelle des Bois, GENEVA - SWITZERLAND.
Funeral service will be held on Oct. 7, 1982 at the Chappelle des Bois, GENEVA - SWITZERLAND.
Donations can be sent to Prof. C. de Labouche, Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France, or to Dr. Colin, Hôpital de Dourdan, Dourdan, Essonne, France.

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SCIENCE

Semioticians Find Little Too Trivial or Complex to Analyze

By Maya Pines
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What does it mean when a man wears cowboy boots, even though he lives in a city? Why do advertisements often show laughing young women being carried piggyback by young men? And what accounts for the extraordinarily enduring appeal of the movie "Casablanca"?

The world is filled with such questions, say members of a rapidly growing and fashionable academic discipline called semiotics, which has influenced the study of English, comparative literature, philosophy, religion, sociology, political science, anthropology and other fields.

Everything we do sends messages about us in a variety of codes, semioticians contend. We are also on the receiving end of innumerable messages encoded in music, gestures, foods, rituals, books, movies or advertisements. Yet we seldom realize that we have received or sent such messages, and would have trouble explaining the rules under which they operate.

Semiotics is an attempt to decipher these rules and bring them to our consciousness. Though its name comes from a Greek root meaning "sign," and semiotics is often defined as the study of signs, in fact it has become the study of the codes through which people communicate, verbally or nonverbally. Understanding these codes should give us a clearer view of our own actions and those of others, semioticians say, as well as a new way of thinking about books, movies, art and foreign cultures.

Nothing seems too trivial or too complicated for semioticians to analyze. Take the matter of cowboy boots, for instance. A New Yorker who buys such boots is actually responding to well-established myths about the cowboy in our culture, and also to the new power of the oil millionaires and ranchers who support the Reagan administration, says Dr. Marshall Blonsky, a semiotician in the department of comparative literature at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

"In both myths, the wearer of cowboy boots handles the world masterfully," says Professor Blonsky. "He is virile, self-reliant, free to roam over the wide-open spaces that New Yorkers lack, and has or supplies virtually limitless energy." Nobody cares that real cowboys

often lead humdrum lives, he points out. New Yorkers don't want real cowboy boots — just the idea of cowboy boots. So they buy boots made of lizard or snake that serve as symbols or signs of cowboy boots, in which they can roam the city with a feeling of power, but wouldn't be much good for rounding up cattle.

"Semiotics is the discipline of studying everything that can be used in order to lie," declares Dr. Umberto Eco, bolder of the world's first professorship in semiotics (at the University of Bologna, Italy). Therefore semiotics can be used to see through lies or efforts at manipulation, from individual attempts at conveying a macho image to worldwide efforts at promoting certain ideologies.

The method of semiotics is, first, to separate an act, called "the signifier," from its meaning, called "the signified." When a man offers a woman a red rose, for instance, the signifier is the act of giving the rose, but the signified is romance. The rose itself has little importance.

To understand the signified, the semiotician looks for connotations — meanings that have been attached to a signifier by its history of use, or by other aspects of our culture. According to Professor Blonsky, the key question is: "Where have I seen this before?"

Why, for instance, do men playfully attack women with pillows or sprays of water, or else carry women on their backs, in some advertisements? The sociologist Dr. Erving Goffman, who analyzed male and female roles in his book, "Gender Advertisements," noted that he had seen exactly the same kind of "mock assaults" when men play with children and treat them like prey under attack by a predator.

The hidden message of the ads, therefore, is that women should be placed in the subordinate and indulged position of children, Dr. Goffman says. He adds that "underneath this show a man may be engaged in a deeper one, the suggestion of what he could do if he got serious about it."

Signs don't mirror reality, but bring echoes of some of the received ideas that we carry around in our heads — old narratives, myths, events or values, says Dr. Blonsky. To be effective, political images or art must trigger some received ideas. The nearly universal fascination with the movie "Casablanca" in Western nations can be attributed to the film's lavish use of archetypes through the ages, according to Dr. Eco.

The movie "opens in a place already magical in itself: Morocco, the exotic," he writes. "The city is the setting for a Passage, the Passage to the Promised Land."

But to make the Passage one must submit to a test, the Wait." The Passage also requires a Magic Key — in this case a visa allowing the anti-Nazi activist (Ingrid Bergman's husband) to leave Casablanca and carry on the good fight. The movie's passions revolve around the winning of this visa.

The myth of sacrifice runs through the film, Dr. Eco continues. There is Unhappy Love, Civilization against Barbarism, Redemption, and the Triumph of Purity. "Casablanca brings with it, like a trail of perfume, other situations which the viewer brings to bear quite readily," says Professor Eco.

Ironically, some of these echoes come from films or situations that occurred years after the movie was actually made. It wasn't until "To Have and Have Not," for instance, that Humphrey Bogart actually played the part of a Hemingway hero. But now that these images are part of our culture, however, we tend to see Mr. Bogart as a Hemingway hero even in "Casablanca," which was made years earlier.

There have been several practical applications of semiotic analysis in recent years. One of the most dramatic involves predictions made by Polish semioticians for

the use of the Polish labor union Solidarity.

Last year, Solidarity's leaders were very concerned that the Polish propensity for uprisings and acts of heroism might lead to a bloody Soviet response, says Dr. Wlad Godvich, a professor of comparative literature at the University of Minnesota. To help them forestall such a response, a group of Polish semioticians began to analyze Soviet writings and speeches about the Soviet Union's satellite nations, looking for incongruities that would reveal some of the codes under which the Soviet leaders operated.

This allowed the group to build a model explaining how the Soviet Union viewed its dependence on the satellites. The group, which worked anonymously, then predicted that if Solidarity opened its ranks to peasants (who, under some Marxist interpretations, are considered remnants of a feudal society and enemies of the working class) the Soviet Union would believe that Solidarity was no longer a labor union but had become a political movement aimed at overthrowing Poland's socialist order.

Forewarned by the semioticians' prediction, Solidarity's leaders emphasized that they were, indeed, a

real labor union and pre-empted the issue, Professor Godvich says; they were not challenging the Soviet Union, they said, but were simply advancing a different kind of Marxist analysis which did not assume a class antagonism between workers and peasants.

According to Dr. Godvich, these efforts helped blunt the force of the Soviet response, and although the Soviet Communist Party did attack Solidarity, its attacks were not as virulent as they might have been, Nor was there an invasion.

Analyses of this sort will be increasingly important in the future, Professor Godvich believes; they "are applicable in negotiations of all kinds, as well as in establishing communication with people from other cultures."

Semiotics was founded by a Swiss linguist, Ferdinand de Saussure, and an American philosopher, Charles S. Peirce, in the early part of the 20th century. Its growth was also strongly influenced by the French structural anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss. However, it did not begin to spread around the world until the publication of "Mythologies," a book which has been called a sarcastic Marxist critique of everyday life — by the French philosopher Roland

Barthes in 1957. In the last 15 years, semiotics has taken such a firm hold in the humanities departments of major American universities that few professors now dare to talk about the meaning of a literary or artistic work; instead, they teach their students to look for the work's underlying codes, the meanings assigned by culture, and to analyze how certain images are used to manipulate the reader or viewer.

As the semiotic approach has spread from architecture to zoology, however, it has encountered increasing resistance. Some academics accuse semioticians of "a limitless imperialistic desire" to take over all other disciplines. And even the most committed semioticians agree that semiotic techniques lack precision, remaining somewhat speculative and unjelled. Nevertheless, semioticians maintain that they are placing a conscious framework around reality which allows us to see many kinds of deception and self-deception that might otherwise escape us.

Meanwhile the word semiotics itself has acquired so much value that some intellectuals now bandy it about as a sign of their worth — much in the same spirit as New Yorkers who buy cowboy boots.



↑↓
Unhappy Love

"Myths of sacrifice" such as Unhappy Love are seen pervading "Casablanca."

A Sour Note on What Acoustics Experts Have Done to Concert Halls

By Donal Henahan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Over the last 25 years or so, architects and acoustical engineers have been busily reshaping the way that concertgoers hear music, and perhaps even the way it has been done with the help of live-wire salesmanship and a brash young discipline called acoustical science, whose lack of consistent success in solving the basic problems of music-listening in enclosed areas still does not argue convincingly for its maturity.

Not that these scientists have been deprived of experimental opportunities. I myself, while not attempting to mark every sparrow's fall in this particular field, have been able to attend the openings of more than 20 halls in U.S. cities, most of them new structures but about a third of them remodeled older theaters. In a few instances, such as New York's Philharmonic (now Avery Fisher) Hall and New York State Theater and Chicago's Orchestra Hall, corrective surgery in several expensive stages has been deemed necessary to remedy acoustical defects. All this building and rebuilding activity has been episodic, coming in surges whose periodicity probably could be charted by a good astrologer or stock-market analyst. Last month, for instance, was a particularly active time, with champagne being broken across the bows of no less than five important halls — six, if you count the acoustical retouching of the New York State Theater.

From my scattered observations, I find it impossible to conclude that the last quarter-century of megabuck construction has produced new halls that compare favorably with the famous ones built before the turn of the century. You might want to except the Metropolitan Opera and one or two other places from that blanket indictment. A few bad halls have been doctored with modest success, too, such as Avery Fisher. However, it is inescapably true that things

happen in Boston's Symphony Hall and New York's Carnegie Hall that latter-day specialists do not yet understand, or at any rate know how to reproduce. The physical attributes of these dowagers have been measured and analyzed down to the last bustle and corset bone, yet the secrets of their appeal remain obscure. The ingredients of the perfume are known, of course, but the proportions of the mixture are still any acoustician's guess.

The low point in esteem for acoustical science came with the opening of Philharmonic Hall in 1962, when musicians and the musical public found to their dismay that a renowned acoustical firm's reams of charts and piles of data had produced nothing but a dead duck of a hall, harsh and unresonant almost beyond toleration. The difficulty was that, while the statistics-gatherers had measured and analyzed almost every music hall in the world, old and new, good and bad, they were out at all clear about how the various chunks of data should be weighted. What was more important, for instance, the shape of the hall or the materials with which it was built? Was wood better than plaster? How many tons of concrete per square inch would the site support? Should the diffusing clouds be blue or brown? The eventual choices were made logically, perhaps, but not according to any logic a music listener's ear could recognize.

Since the Philharmonic Hall fiasco, acousticians have labored mightily to regain a measure of respect. Mountains of data have been collected and impressive experiments have been logged by people of all shades of talent and training. We have had the acoustician turned amateur musician as well as the musician turned amateur acoustician. We have had the acoustician whose whole faith resides in the computer. We have had the acoustician who bows to science but plays his educated hunches. We have the acoustician who is persuaded that the hall can be built al-

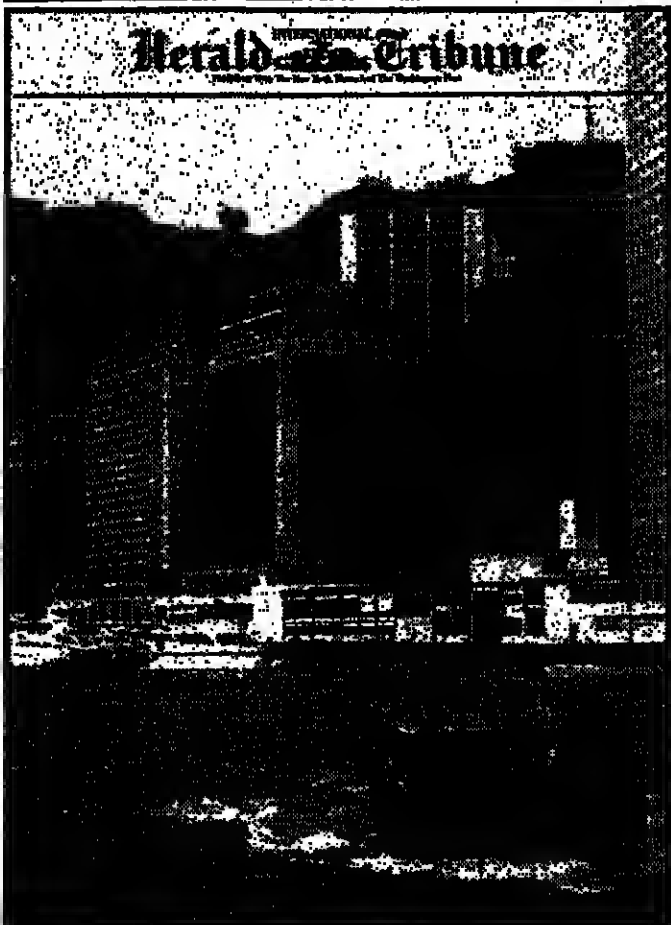
most any old way and then "tuned" by various devices afterward. There is some evidence that this is questionable, if not baloney. Even in the remodeled older halls, there is hardly one that does not now sport a movable acoustical shell, which supposedly can adjust the basic sound in accordance with the type of music being presented.

Panaceas by the dozen have been tried and most of them are still being argued over by the experts. Ornamental designs in plaster or plastic, placed on walls or ceilings, may diffuse the sound. Wooden walls may remind the listener of the warm tone of old stringed instruments. Wooden-backed seats surely will help. The best reverberation time is 1.8 seconds — or is it 1.7? The shoebox shape may be better than the fan shape. Perhaps the audience should surround the orchestra or partly surround it. Should the floor be carpeted? Maybe there should be a hollow resonating space under it. Convex walls should spread the sound better than flat or concave ones. A shell will keep the sound from being lost backstage and overhead panels will reflect it down on the audience. About the only cure that has not yet been suggested, to my knowledge, is to build the hall over a subway, as at Carnegie Hall. Who knows but that the underground rumbling may yet prove to be acoustical science's missing parameter?

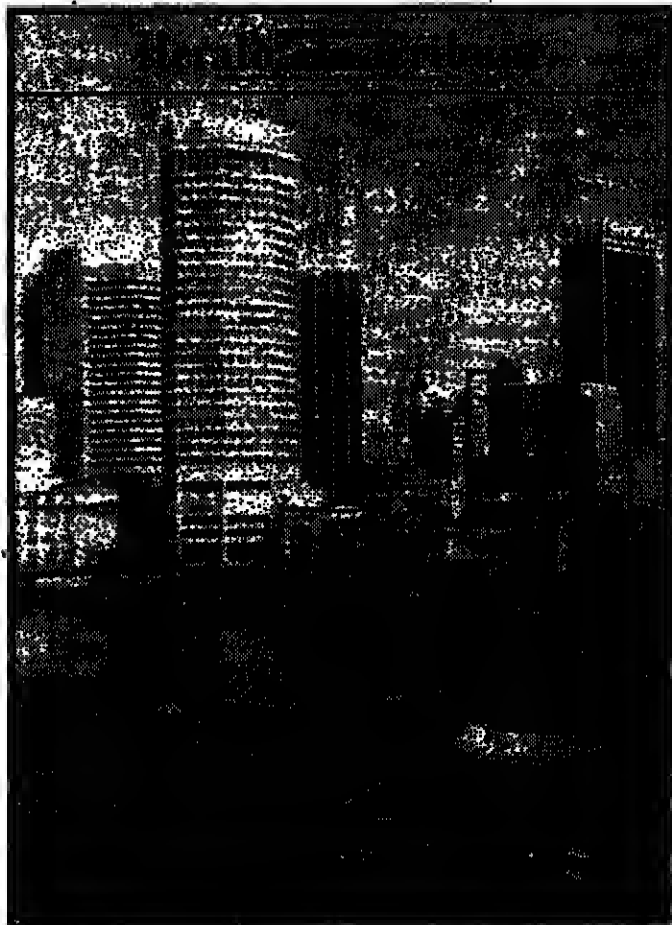
The one general observation — admittedly a commonsensical and intuitive one — that I am prepared to make is that smaller is better than bigger. Reduce the volume, even if that means the architect has a less dramatic space to work with. Or forget about building a new hall with freeway-size aisles and seats wide enough to accommodate Orson Welles. Look instead for a rundown but solid old theater to remodel, as they did successfully in New Orleans recently, and in past years in Boston, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. It is easy to poke fun at science when it doesn't

work or when it works efficiently in directions it don't like. But who is the laugh really on? I am listening to wonder, for instance, if science and I are looking for the same qualities in a concert hall. Too recent evidence suggests otherwise. Time and again, I pack my musette bag and hop off to distant city to review a newly built or newly remodeled hall only to hear a sound that reminds me of high-quality stereo machine. Almost every new sound as if it were twice as large as its seating capacity would indicate, sometimes without being unfaithful to the individual instruments or voice to their combined sonorities. I have almost come to the sad conclusion — sad for me, that is — that scientists want and are getting precisely the kind of antiseptic sound they recognize as "cd hall fidelity." I, on the contrary, feel most comfortable with sound that leaves the stage and comes to find me. It must get into my bones. I want, enveloped by an orchestra's tones, not made of it that it is playing out there somewhere behind a seen scrim.

You see, what we want in a music hall can be personal. Perhaps tastes differ in listening as much in new cars or ice cream. It has been said so often must begin to doubt it, but perhaps not that that have been raised on loudspeaker sound rather prefer to distance themselves from music. De want loudness and surgical cleanliness rather than happy tones and the washes of overlapping that can make bearing music in older, unstrengthened halls such a subtle and intimate experience? The full possibility must be entertained. If so, acoustical science is serving its own century very well indeed and people who yearn for the good old halls shut up and, as the pop sociologists say, recognize the problem. Either that or book a room for selves at the Smithsonian Institution.



Hong Kong Edition
Launched September 1980



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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1982

Statistics Index
AMEX Prices P.12
NYSE Prices P.8
Commodity Prices P.10
Dividends P.10
Earnings Reports P.11
Euro-rates P.13
Firm Rate Net P.12
Gold Markets P.8
Money & Loans P.10
World Summary P.10
U.S. Money Rate P.10
OTC Stocks P.11
Other Markets P.13

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD KOHRBACH

Not for the Faint of Heart: MCI Is Too Hot for Some to Handle

Widows and orphans need read no further. Hot stocks are today's topic, with MCI the name, telecommunications the game.

In 1980, MCI Communications, which offers cut-rate long distance telephone service across the United States over its microwave network, was selling for as low as \$4.50 a share. Split two-for-one last month, the stock hit a high of \$26 on that basis. Even at the current price of \$23 it has increased a whopping 10 times. That is hot.

There has been a lot of heat generated by analysts who follow MCI, and GTE Corp.'s purchase of Southern Pacific's telephone and satellite operations has sent competitive sparks flying.

Merrill Lynch this week downgraded the stock from an outright "buy" to "O.K." to buy, calling it fully priced at 16 times earnings, in light of increased competition that the brokerage firm sees ahead from American Telephone & Telegraph, the awakening giant that has been kept from crushing the upstart by MCI's nimble lawyers.

Dean Witter took MCI off its recommended list last week, largely because it, too, expects an unleashed AT&T to cut its phone fees and upset MCI's pricing advantage. Shearson/American Express recently advised traders and investors looking at the short term to take profits in MCI. Sanford Bernstein, perhaps the stock's biggest booster on Wall Street, has scaled back earnings projections.

But Paine Webber, which has blown hot and cold on the stock, rates it a buy. Goldman Sachs is recommending "very aggressive purchase of the stock." Also solidly favoring MCI and defending it against the new critics are Bear Stearns and Drexel Burnham.

That's a lot of heat—but not much light.

Novo: Dances, Americans See It Differently

Another high flyer on Wall Street has been Novo Industries. The Danish-based enzymes and insulin maker has almost tripled in price over the last two years.

"With Novo selling at 18 times earnings now, many investors here in Denmark consider the stock high-priced," said Ove Brandstrup-Andersen, head of foreign trading and investment at Copenhagen Handelsbank, Novo's principal banker and the country's largest. "But Americans evaluate it differently. To them it's a company in the right business at the right time."

On Wall Street as a whole, Mr. Brandstrup sees a battle of conflicting indicators. The pluses have been declining interest rates and inflation, while the negatives have been companies' poor earnings reports and an unwillingness to embark on expansion.

He said the direction of interest rates will be the main factor influencing the market, and he remains optimistic about it.

"But I wonder if there hasn't been political pressure at work because of the November elections," he added. "Last spring, if the money supply had been growing as much above Federal Reserve targets as it is currently, interest rates would be going up. Now the fact that they aren't looks fishy."

Dresdner Official Sees Dow at 840-850

Wall Street has been running ahead of itself, according to Armin G. Grunow, head of Dresdner Bank's investment research and advisory department in Frankfurt. He expects that the market, suffering indigestion from its recent run-up, will back off to between 840 and 850 on the Dow-Jones industrial average.

"At that level we would be buyers," he said. "And I believe we'll reach it not later than November."

During the next six to eight weeks Mr. Grunow sees a visibly weakening U.S. economy casting uncertainty over Wall Street. He said interest rates are "still restrictive" and are "not low enough to foster a recovery."

At the 850 level, Mr. Grunow likes consumer-oriented stocks and would "feel very comfortable buying utilities." A bigger market setback, testing the lows of two months ago, would be very bullish in the long term and make high-technology and energy stocks attractive, he said. In the latter group he would buy Schlumberger and Phillips Petroleum.

More Growth Stocks

A "risk if they were all to happen at once. I don't think this necessarily has to happen."

Mr. Regan said that despite criticisms that U.S. banks face troubles because they have been too anxious to make large loans to other countries, most of the problems were caused by a sudden end to worldwide inflation that suddenly made paying back loans much more difficult.

He said the resulting shock to the world economy "came very unexpectedly, much deeper than any economist had forecast and it's going to last longer than most economists forecast. As a result we have these serious problems." He was speaking to the Dealer Bank

Rhône Finds Socialist Chief Conservative

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — On July 27, top managers of Rhône-Poulenc, France's largest chemical company, gathered at headquarters in suburban Courcouronnes to hear their new chairman explain how he intended to run things. Most were skeptical or hostile to Loik Le Floch-Prigent, then only 39, bearded and a dedicated Socialist who had spent his entire career in the government, mainly administering research programs.

"I intend being the patron of this group... I listen a great deal, I read documents prepared for me and then I decide," Mr. Le Floch said at the hushed meeting.

Executives of the company, which was nationalized with other leading industrial groups and banks last year, said that while Mr. Le Floch lacked business experience, he appeared calm, firm and self-assured.

"The company is rather a conservative place anyway and we all were stunned by what was happening, particularly by the more recent events surrounding Gandois's departure a week earlier," an executive recalled. He was referring to the acrimonious debate triggered in France by the resignation of Jean Gandois, who had headed the company since 1979 and whose managerial abilities were widely admired by top French business, banking and government leaders.

Mr. Gandois, who had initially agreed to stay on as head of Rhône-Poulenc after its nationalization, said he had decided to step down because he felt the Socialist government's nationalization of key industries was unrealistic and contradictory, and would fail, including at Rhône-Poulenc, mainly for lack of fresh capital.

Mr. Le Floch, determined to reassure the



Loik Le Floch-Prigent in his office at Rhône-Poulenc.

company's managers and its foreign partners, quickly made it clear that he planned no immediate or sweeping changes and would continue most of the policies of Mr. Gandois—but with a decidedly Socialist approach.

Many observers of the French industrial scene said it may take several months to assess what the company's nationalization has changed and whether Mr. Le Floch will succeed in giving Rhône-Poulenc a new Socialist look. "For the time being, he seems to be following the path set by his predecessor," an executive said.

In the past several weeks, Mr. Le Floch has:

- Opened negotiations with the government for loans and other forms of state aid during 1983. Although the amounts being sought have not been disclosed, they are expected to be well in excess of the 1.4 billion francs (\$194.4 million) that Rhône-Poulenc obtained this year, mainly for modernizing or closing inefficient plants. Earlier this year, Mr. Gandois had estimated the company's immediate requirements at roughly 3 billion francs.

- Traveled to Brazil and Britain, where Rhône-Poulenc has substantial investments, to reassure local management, shareholders and host governments of his commitment to pursuing well-established company programs and investments. Mr. Le Floch plans to visit the company's installations in the United States starting Oct. 18 and those in Japan next year, and he will explore possible new investments in both countries.

- Launched studies of the company's and the chemical industry's future needs in re-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

NYSE Surges To Best Level In Over a Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices soared to their highest level in more than a year Wednesday, propelling the Dow Jones Industrial Average to its second largest one-day gain ever.

Analysts were caught off guard by the market's spectacular performance, saying there was no specific news development to explain the rise.

"I'm surprised to see a day like this come out of the firmament," Robert Stoval of Dean Witter Reynolds said. "I don't see anything that could justify a move like this."

The Dow climbed 37.17 points, the largest one-day rise in the industrial average since Aug. 17, 1982, when it rose 38.81 points.

The gain brought the Dow to 944.35, its highest finish since Aug. 13, 1981, when it also closed at 944.35. Volume surged to some 90 million shares from 69.8 million Tuesday and advances led declines by 13 to three.

The Aug. 17 rise of 38.81 points was sparked by an optimistic projection on interest rates by Henry Kaufman, the influential Salomon Brothers economist, and marked the start of an unprecedented rally that carried the Dow up almost 150 points in a month.

Analysis said Wednesday's move was technical in nature and could be the beginning of a long leg of the bull market.

Harvey Deutsch of F. Graham said investors were encouraged when the market aged to rally from the 900 to the 950 rather than drop substantially below that support level.

It had been widely projected Wall Street that the market fall to the 850 area before a rebound, the average closed 896.25 last Thursday but I maintained above 900 since.

"When the market broke below 900 and there was a low-through, people started again," Mr. Deutsch said.

Analysts said the buying fueled by the large amount of cash that had been staying sidelines. They speculated many institutional investors missed the late summer rally are now rushing to join the spree before it is over.

Mr. Deutsch said foreign is also a major factor in the investors' funds for a safe haven in the U.S. due to the pre-condition of many overseas currencies.

Some analysts also noted evidence of easing interest rate funds, the fee banks once another on overnight fell as low as 8 1/2 percent Wednesday afternoon, down 9 1/2 percent Wednesday. But observers that federal fund fluctuate widely on Wed. the final day of the bank's week.

A comment by the chair of the Federal Home Loan Board that the recent legislation passed by Congress could home mortgage rates signifi-

cantly lower as a spur to buying. Some analysts cited a showing by International B. Machines, which closed at 3 1/2. IBM's controller told analysts that nine-percent profit should rise more than 10 percent despite the continued value of the dollar abroad.

Other big gainers were E. Kodak, up 7 1/2 to 94 1/2. It duce a 35-millimeter instant system, Johnson & Johnson, which closed at 41 1/2. Extra-Strength Tylenol, which closed at 2 1/2. Standard & Poor's 500 index advanced during the quarter.

Gold mining issues led the advancing 62.3 percent during the third quarter in response to a drop in gold prices as the price of gold rose to \$298 on June 19 to \$298 on Sept. 3.

Other strong performers included savings & loans, up 4 1/2 percent; machine tools, up 3 1/2 percent; hospital management, up 3 1/2 percent; trucks, up 3 1/2 percent; and homebuilding, up 3 1/2 percent.

According to David chief economist for S.P., the quarter's best performing housing-related industries, including homebuilding, mobile and savings & loans.

The sharpest decline during the quarter was registered by offshore drilling industry, down 11 1/2 percent, a reaction to oil sales by Mexico, Mr. said.

Chase and Hanover Sue Drysdale Over Losses From Interest Default

United Press International

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Bank filed a suit Wednesday asking for triple damages, or \$855 million, from Drysdale Securities Corp. and its government trading subsidiary for losses Chase said it suffered from Drysdale's failure.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust, which also lost money on the failure last spring of Drysdale Government Securities Inc., filed two separate suits seeking a total of \$96.3 million in damages.

Both banks named Arthur Andersen & Co., one of the nation's largest accounting firms, in the lawsuit. Chase and Manufacturers said Andersen approved a financial statement from Drysdale Government Securities Inc. that claimed it had operating assets of \$5 million and that its total subordinated debt was \$20.8 million.

The lawsuit, filed in U.S. Southern District Court, named Drysdale Securities, Drysdale Government Securities Inc., and BMC Acquisition Corp., doing business as Burtonwood Management, a finder firm.

Among those named were Joseph V. Ossorio, Drysdale chairman; Peter J. Wasserman, who was listed as president; David J. Hewitser, a principal of the government securities trading subsidiary; and Arthur Andersen.

Chase took a \$117-million writedown in its second quarter that gave it a \$16 million loss in the period. This resulted from \$200 million in interest it is estimated to have paid to bondholders to whom Drysdale owed the money.

Manufacturers took a \$29-million writedown in the quarter. It said it suffered \$21 million in damages as a result. It asked triple damages in one suit, but the suit in which Andersen was named did not seek a triple award.

But it was Chase that took the

largest losses, both in money and credibility, from Drysdale's default in May.

Chase was hit by weeks of adverse publicity over the affair. Its stock fell almost \$20 a share in value before it recovered some of the losses.

Chase, and to a lesser extent Manufacturers Hanover, acted as intermediaries for Drysdale in its repurchase agreements in the government securities market. Drysdale had borrowed billions of dollars in securities from some of the largest brokerages in the country, with a promise to repay them on a certain date.

In these agreements, however, the owner of the securities receives the regular interest payments. It was these payments that Drysdale could not make.

Chase, citing the danger of a financial crisis because of the affair, paid the brokers after initially claiming that it acted only as agent for Drysdale.

Both banks blamed Drysdale Securities Corp. and Drysdale Government Securities Inc. directors for not reporting the firm's difficulties to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Chase suit alleged that the directors of Drysdale Securities created its government subsidiary by providing Mr. Hewitser, who is connected with the subsidiary, with \$5.5 million to enable him to purchase 550 shares of Drysdale Government Securities Inc. stock.

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U.S. Uranium Measure Irks Two Allies

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A congressional effort to limit uranium imports has raised the ire of two U.S. trading partners and, according to administration officials, may endanger the U.S. drive to lower international trade barriers.

Canada and Australia have already objected to a provision that would suspend new foreign uranium contracts after uranium imports exceeded 37.5 percent of U.S. uranium demand. The provision emerged from a House-Senate compromise on a Nuclear Regulatory Commission antitrust bill.

The measure has passed the Senate and is awaiting action by the House of Representatives.

It is designed to assist the ailing domestic uranium industry but, according to Canadian and Australian officials, it would also distort the international uranium market.

U.S. trade officials argue, moreover, that such a trade policy would undermine U.S. efforts to combat protectionism and might invite retaliation.

"We set the precedent," said a U.S. trade official who spoke on the condition that he not be identified. "If we're viewed as taking an action like this, it's virtually open season for any other country and any other commodity."

The bill calls for the government

to monitor the level of uranium imports over the next decade and, if projected or actual imports exceed 37.5 percent of domestic demand over a two-year period, to study the national security implications of the uranium trade. New import contracts would then be prohibited for two years, or until the president took action to adjust the import level.

The bill also calls for the Department of Energy to widen the use of domestic uranium in the enrichment, or concentration, of uranium for use in nuclear power if import levels exceed 37.5 percent. A current law that restricts the amount of foreign uranium that can be enriched in domestic nuclear power plants will expire by 1984.

The Canadian government has sent formal notes to the State Department and to other agencies expressing its opposition to the bill. In letters to each member of the House Ways and Means Committee, Allan E. Gottlieb, the Canadian ambassador, has warned that approval of the legislation "would add a very negative element in the trade relationship between our two countries."

Canadian officials maintain that the provision endangers Canada's uranium trade with the United States, which accounts for \$100 million in trade each year, and that it would put the United States in violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Under that agreement, known as GATT, the United States is obligated to compensate other nations if its actions restrict trade in a number of commodities, including uranium.

"We consider the proposal, which would trigger restrictions, to be very retrograde and regrettable," said a Canadian Embassy official. "It would disturb further an already ailing international uranium market."

Senator Pete V. Domenici, a Republican from New Mexico who is the leading proponent of the provision, has argued that the health of the domestic uranium industry is a matter of national security.

He said that more than half of the nation's uranium miners have

been laid off in the past two years, a period during which uranium exploration has dropped by 66 percent, and added that over the first six months of the year more than half of the long-term uranium contracts were awarded to Canadian producers.

Canadian officials contend, however, that the depressed market has affected a number of communities in Ontario and Saskatchewan as well. "No uranium industry is in good shape," said the Canadian Embassy official. "The question is whether import restrictions are going to provide a satisfactory answer to that situation. That is a questionable proposition."

Australian officials have taken their protests to what Peter W. Gallagher, the Australian Embassy's commercial counselor, described as "the highest levels" of the administration. Australian uranium trade in the year ending this July amounted to \$70 million.

"We're very concerned," Mr. Gallagher said. "We fear that those restrictions could come into play very quickly. The United States still represents roughly a third of the international market. To cut off that market, or even to

increase the uncertainty in that market, has a chilling effect on the market worldwide."

U.S. trade officials have warned that the debate over the provision comes just as the administration plans to mount an attack on trade barriers at a GATT session in November. "Everyone recognizes that the world is becoming more protectionist," said a trade official. "We would like a series of agreements to work toward a freer trade environment. If, at the same time Congress is passing various types of 'local content' legislation, it will make our job almost impossible. We're at a critical point."

European Technology Sought

The Australian government will use European technology for further studies of a proposed uranium enrichment industry, Reuters quoted the trade minister, Douglas Anthony, as saying in Canberra.

Mr. Anthony said the Ureco-Cent centrifuge system produced jointly by British, Dutch and West German scientists had been chosen because of its technical and commercial capability.

Alternative enrichment schemes offered by the United States, Japan and France were also considered, he said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 6 excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sc	DK
Amsterdam	2.7855	4.298	101.25	39.89	6.1944	24.465	17.745	16.22
Bremen (a)	47.37	82.025	19.275	4.64	2.6465	—	—	5.282
Brussels (a)	2.625	4.3075	—	35.37	1.752	—	—	28.52
London (b)	1.6929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madrid	1.63105	2.62310	56.78	199.15	4.7668	83.57	3.7053	15.993
Paris	1.4915	0.292	6.338	8.0899	6.2094	0.0203	0.656	0.122
Frankfurt	2.7145	15.149	28.57	—	5.9195	38.43	14.571	27.95
Zurich	2.188	3.704	84.025	36.25	5.1528	78.49	4.029	34.54
1 BCU	0.9249	0.3414	2.262	6.625	1.2838	2.912	45.687	2.039
1 SF	1.6743	0.4792	2.718	7.611	1.2591	3.9718	52.782	2.343
1 DM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 FF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 £	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Sc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 DK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Paris Bourse to Resume Trading in Dunlop SA

Reuters

PARIS — Trading in Dunlop SA will resume Thursday on the Paris Bourse, the stockholders' association said Wednesday, adding that it had accepted assurances from Dunlop's parent company that a takeover bid for the French unit was not in the offing.

The Bourse suspended trading in Dunlop SA on Tuesday, pending an investigation into a possible takeover bid. But a London-based Dunlop Holdings PLC, which owns 96 percent of Dunlop SA, said the takeover rumors were unfounded.

He said that more than half of the nation's uranium miners have

been laid off in the past two years, a period during which uranium exploration has dropped by 66 percent, and added that over the first six months of the year more than half of the long-term uranium contracts were awarded to Canadian producers.

Canadian officials contend, however, that the depressed market has affected a number of communities in Ontario and Saskatchewan as well. "No uranium industry is in good shape," said the Canadian Embassy official. "The question is whether import restrictions are going to provide a satisfactory answer to that situation. That is a questionable proposition."

Australian officials have taken their protests to what Peter W. Gallagher, the Australian Embassy's commercial counselor, described as "the highest levels" of the administration. Australian uranium trade in the year ending this July amounted to \$70 million.

"We're very concerned," Mr. Gallagher said. "We fear that those restrictions could come into play very quickly. The United States still represents roughly a third of the international market. To cut off that market, or even to

increase the uncertainty in that market, has a chilling effect on the market worldwide."

U.S. trade officials have warned that the debate over the provision comes just as the administration plans to mount an attack on trade barriers at a GATT session in November. "Everyone recognizes that the world is becoming more protectionist," said a trade official. "We would like a series of agreements to work toward a freer trade environment. If, at the same time Congress is passing various types of 'local content' legislation, it will make our job almost impossible. We're at a critical point."

European Technology Sought

The Australian government will use European technology for further studies of a proposed uranium enrichment industry, Reuters quoted the trade minister, Douglas Anthony, as saying in Canberra.

Mr. Anthony said the Ureco-Cent centrifuge system produced jointly by British, Dutch and West German scientists had been chosen because of its technical and commercial capability.

Alternative enrichment schemes offered by the United States, Japan and France were also considered, he said.

U.S. trade officials have warned that the debate over the provision comes just as the administration plans to mount an attack on trade barriers at a GATT session in November. "Everyone recognizes that the world is becoming more protectionist," said a trade official. "We would like a series of agreements to work toward a freer trade environment. If, at the same time Congress is passing various types of 'local content' legislation, it will make our job almost impossible.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Open High Low Settle Chas.					U.S. Futures Prices					Oct 6					Open High Low Settle Chas.				
Grains					Food					Financial					Stocks				
WHEAT \$100 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					MAINE POTATOES \$2000 flat; cents per lb.					US T. BILLS 31 months; % of 100 pct.					FRENCH FRANK 5 year franc; 1 point equals 10 francs				
Nov	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Dec	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Nov	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Dec	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Jan	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Dec	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Jan	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Feb	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jan	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Feb	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Mar	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Feb	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Mar	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Apr	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Mar	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Apr	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	May	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Apr	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
May	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Jun	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	May	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. series 13.47					Jul	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jun	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. day's open 121.734, up 74.					Aug	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jul	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
SOYBEANS \$100 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					COFFEE C \$1000 flat; cents per lb.					SWISS FRANK 5 year franc; 1 point equals 10 francs					GERMAN MARK 5 year mark; 1 point equals 10 marks				
Nov	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Dec	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Nov	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Dec	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Jan	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Dec	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Jan	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Feb	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jan	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Feb	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Mar	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Feb	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Mar	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Apr	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Mar	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Apr	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	May	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Apr	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
May	3.074	3.074	3.074	3.074	Jun	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	May	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. series 13.47					Jul	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jun	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. day's open 121.734, up 74.					Aug	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jul	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
SOYBEAN MEAL \$100 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					COCA \$1000 flat; cents per lb.					US TREASURY BONDS 5 pct-6 1/2% bonds; % of 100 pct.					INDUSTRIALS \$1000 flat; cents per lb.				
Nov	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Dec	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Nov	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Dec	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Jan	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Dec	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Jan	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Feb	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jan	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Feb	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Mar	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Feb	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Mar	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Apr	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Mar	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Apr	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	May	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Apr	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
May	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Jun	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	May	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. series 13.47					Jul	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jun	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. day's open 121.734, up 74.					Aug	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jul	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
SOYBEAN OIL \$100 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					DRINKS JUICE \$1000 flat; cents per lb.					NY T. TREASURY 5 year treasury; % of 100 pct.					COTTONS \$1000 flat; cents per lb.				
Nov	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Dec	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Nov	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Dec	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Jan	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Dec	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Jan	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Feb	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jan	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Feb	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Mar	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Feb	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Mar	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Apr	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Mar	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Apr	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	May	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Apr	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
May	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Jun	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	May	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. series 13.47					Jul	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jun	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. day's open 121.734, up 74.					Aug	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jul	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
GATS \$100 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					METALS \$1000 flat; cents per lb.					CENT. DEPOSIT 100 day; % of 100 pct.					WHEAT OIL \$1000 flat; cents per lb.				
Nov	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Dec	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Nov	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Dec	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Jan	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Dec	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Jan	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Feb	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jan	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Feb	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Mar	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Feb	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Mar	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Apr	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Mar	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Apr	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	May	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Apr	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
May	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Jun	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	May	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. series 13.47					Jul	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jun	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. day's open 121.734, up 74.					Aug	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jul	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
LIVESTOCK \$1000 flat; cents per lb.					COPPER \$1000 flat; cents per lb.					CANADIAN DOLLAR 100 cent; % of 100 pct.					STOCK INDEXES \$1000 flat; cents per lb.				
Nov	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Dec	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Nov	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Dec	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Jan	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Dec	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Jan	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Feb	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jan	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Feb	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Mar	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Feb	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Mar	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Apr	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Mar	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Apr	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	May	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Apr	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
May	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Jun	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	May	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. series 13.47					Jul	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jun	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Prev. day's open 121.734, up 74.					Aug	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jul	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
FEDERAL CATTLE \$1000 flat; cents per lb.					SILVER \$1000 flat; cents per lb.					BRITISH POUND 5 year pound; 1 point equals 10 pence					WHEAT OIL \$1000 flat; cents per lb.				
Nov	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Dec	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Nov	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Dec	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Jan	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Dec	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Jan	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Feb	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Jan	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Feb	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Mar	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	Feb	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Mar	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Apr	4.25	4.25	4.25											

Count on BBanco for all your business needs.

We can begin to help you at any of our offices, or contact us at:

Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr

Flours in French francs per metric ton.				
	High	Low	Class	City
SUGAR				

[illegible]

Commodity and unit

[illegible]

Year Age	
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101-792
20-14

100

10-10-68

1950年10月1日

2000

11-11-52

100

1071

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Polaroid Unveils Instant Slides

COLOGNE, West Germany — A new process for producing instant slides was introduced Wednesday by Polaroid, which hopes its entry into the 35-millimeter film market brings some snap to flagging sales.

The Polaroid Autoprocess 35mm System — exhibited at Photokina '82, an annual trade fair — produces color and black and white slides in three minutes. It was first announced at the company's May 4 annual meeting where stockholders were shown slides made from the new film.

The new product includes a small lightweight unit weighing slightly more than a pound (0.45 kilogram), a "processor pack" of chemicals and a 35mm slide mounter. Polaroid said starter sets, with a retail price of less than \$100, will be available sometime early next year.

Arabs Set Up Credit Card Company

BAHRAIN — Sixty banks and financial institutions in the Middle East and North Africa have founded the Arab world's first traveler's check and credit card company, the Arab Banking Corp. announced Wednesday.

Arab Financial Services will issue traveler's checks in major convertible currencies, said the corporation, which is one of the shareholders. Credit cards and checks in Arab currencies will be introduced later. It has not been decided where the company, formed recently in Abu Dhabi, will be based or when it will begin operations, a spokesman said.

Arab Financial Services has already held tentative discussions on affiliation with the Visa credit card group and other financial institutions, bankers said.

Union Chief Says BSC Closings Loom

LONDON — One or two of Britain's five remaining steel plants will be shut down by the end of the month if production losses are not severely trimmed, William Sims, the leader of the steelworkers union, said Wednesday.

Mr. Sims said he met Tuesday night with Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corp. The union leader said Mr. MacGregor estimated the corporation's weekly losses at up to \$10.2 million. He quoted Mr. MacGregor as saying that if the losses were not cut by month's end, one or two plants "and anything else that is necessary" could be closed.

Industry sources said the two likeliest targets for closure were the Ravenscraig plant in Scotland, with a payroll of 5,000, and the 3-year-old Redcar plant in northeastern England, where 700 people work.

MBB Plans Layoffs by End of 1983

HAMBURG — Between 1,500 and 2,000 layoffs are planned at Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm's factories in northern Germany by the end of 1983, a company spokesman said.

Earlier, a spokesman for the company's union leadership said union members had been told that slow sales of Airbus Industrie's Airbus A300 and A310 had precipitated the decision. MBB has a 37.9-percent stake in Airbus Industrie.

The company spokesman said the layoffs would affect workers at plants in Hamburg, Bremen, Stade, Lehnwerder, Einswarden and Varel. He said MBB employed 16,500 people in northern Germany, including 12,000 working on the Airbus project.

Rayovac Sells Toshiba Battery Stake

TORONTO — Rayovac Corp. has sold its 43-percent interest in Toshiba Battery Co. Ltd. in Tokyo to Toshiba Corp., the other shareholder of Toshiba battery, said a spokesman for Inco, which owns Rayovac.

The spokesman declined to disclose the amount of money involved. Other businesses still owned by Inco are Exide Corp. and the Latin American operations of Rayovac.

ENI Faces Ambrosiano Loan Losses

ROME — ENI, the Italian state energy corporation, may lose up to 250 billion lire (\$174.2 million) on foreign currency loans to overseas subsidiaries of the collapsed Banco Ambrosiano, a government official said.

Between 1978 and 1980, two ENI financial subsidiaries, Tradinvest and Hydrocarbons Bank, loaned \$167.5 million and 100 million Swiss francs (\$45 million) to three Ambrosiano affiliates, an Italian Holdings Ministry official said.

The affiliates, Banco Ambrosiano Holding SA of Luxembourg, Banco Ambrosiano Overseas Ltd. of Nassau and Banco Ambrosiano Andino of Lima, had repaid only \$32 million and 40 million Swiss francs, he said. Defaults by Banco Ambrosiano's overseas units on debts of \$1.2 billion triggered the bank's collapse in August.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Japanese Government is Drafting Stimulus Package, Papers Report

TOKYO — The Japanese government has drafted a 1.5-trillion yen (\$5.5-billion) package to stimulate the nation's sluggish economy, Japanese newspapers reported Wednesday.

The draft package is regarded as Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's bid to reflate Japan's economy. The plan is to be presented to a ministerial conference for approval Friday, according to the reports.

The proposal reportedly includes measures to promote public works projects, help small businesses and depressed industries, and spur housing construction. It would also promote industrial exports and stabilize employment, it was reported.

The Japanese economy has been bruised by the world recession. In the April to June quarter, the economy grew 1.3 percent from the previous quarter but had grown only 2.5 percent from the year-earlier period.

Exports in August dropped 12 percent from a year earlier.

The Finance Ministry has objected to the expensive plan because the government already relies heavily on bonds to make up

massive budget deficits and an expected tax revenue shortage of 5-6 trillion yen this year has added to financial woes.

According to newspaper reports, however, the Finance Ministry and the Economic Planning Agency disagree on whether the government must undertake additional public works projects and institute an investment tax credit for small enterprises.

The finance minister, EPA's chief, the Ministry for International Trade and Industry and the chief cabinet secretary are to meet Thursday to hammer out the differences.

Japan's exports are expected to drop in the current fiscal for the first time in 30 years, United Press International reported from Tokyo.

A panel of government economists said in a revised government study that Japan's exports for the fiscal year that started last April are expected to total \$140 to \$145 billion — down 6.2 percent from the previous year.

"It's the first time in 30 years that we are going to have a negative growth in exports," said

Hiroshi Seto, a spokesman at MITI, which ordered the revised study.

Last December, the government predicted Japan's exports for the current fiscal year would increase 11.7 percent over a year ago. But a fresh study was ordered when a big gap became apparent between the ministry's original forecast and recent trade trends.

The government economists blamed the drop on the prolonged world recession and export restraints imposed by the United States and the European Community — Japan's two largest trading partners.

"First and foremost, it is the global slump, especially the prolonged downturn of the American economy," Mr. Seto said.

The United States is Japan's largest overseas market, absorbing one-quarter of Japan's total exports.

Government economists said the yen's depreciation against the U.S. dollar on the international money market hurt Japan's export trade. "It's the export restraints that have dampened any possible surge in exports" resulting from a cheap yen, Mr. Seto said.

Socialist Changes Little at Rhône

(Continued from Page 9)

search and development and international operations, including exports, which Mr. Le Floch wants to expand. Last month, the company announced the establishment of Agropex, a Lyons-based firm that will promote exports of small and medium-size agribusiness companies in the area.

"A nationalized company is the driving force for the entire nation's industrial development," Mr. Le Floch said during a recent conversation, reiterating the Socialist Party's basic rationale for the nationalizations.

He said Rhône-Poulenc "must maintain a competitive position in sectors where growth is slower — basic chemicals and textiles — while expanding in areas where we have special strengths, such as fine chemicals, agrochemicals and polyester film."

Despite continuing losses and fierce competitive and recessionary pressures, Rhône-Poulenc's financial health is improving, observers said. This was due mainly to Mr. Candolle's policy of streamlining corporate operations through such austerity measures as laying off workers, selling properties and shrinking product lines.

The former chairman, who lives in Paris, declined to comment on how he thought Rhône-Poulenc was performing under the new management.

"There is no denying the company is in a relatively good shape," said Mr. Le Floch, adding that last month he ordered the closing at the end of next year of a fiber

plant in Roanne that employs 380 persons, and he indicated that is considering whether to close a plant of similar size in Colmar. He has regularly emphasized since taking over that, when inefficient plants lose money and cannot be modernized, they will be closed or converted for other uses, and their employees shifted to other activities.

Mr. Le Floch said he was hopeful that Rhône-Poulenc would report a profit for 1982, compared to a consolidated net loss of 335 million francs in 1981.

Improvement in the profits picture began to appear in the first six months of this year, when the company's loss narrowed to 52 million francs after a loss of 281 million francs in the same period in 1981.

The improved performance stemmed from a combination of the austerity measures; proceeds totaling 377 million francs from Rhône-Poulenc's sale of its 20.3-percent interest in Morton Norwich Products in the United States; and steadily improving sales, which rose 16.5 percent to 20.8 billion francs in the six months that ended June 30.

If the new chairman is bothered by his lack of business experience he does not show it to outsiders. Mr. Le Floch, who is from Brittany (his surname is pronounced "flock"), joined one of the government's key research agencies, known as the DRST, at the age of 26 after graduating from the National Polytechnical Institute in Grenoble and studying at the University of Missouri. At the DRST

he primarily administered government-backed industrial research programs. In June 1981 he was named chief of staff to Industry Minister Pierre Dreyfus.

But Mr. Le Floch, who turned 40 on Sept. 21, emphasized that he acquired considerable and broad experience in the field of industrial strategy in his previous positions. He added that there were other examples of French executives who came from outside fields, such as banking and the government.

He said he considers that what he lacks most is daily managerial experience. He is acquiring that now. Other company executives said Mr. Le Floch averages a 12-hour workday, seven days a week, and appears relaxed most of the time.

Mr. Le Floch is not without his headaches. Though he is a dedicated Socialist and is determined to improve contacts within the company, notably between management and labor — he terms this democratization — the unions have not shown much understanding, particularly regarding layoffs.

The Communist-dominated Confédération Générale du Travail and the non-Communist Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail recently distributed tracts protesting the closing of the Roanne plant, for example, portraying Mr. Gandois wearing Mr. Le Floch's beard.

Top British Banks Cut Base Rate to 10% From 10½%

LONDON — Leading British banks announced a cut Wednesday in their key lending rate to 10 percent from 10½ percent, giving a boost to the country's recession-hit industry.

National Westminster, Midland and Lloyds said the new base rate, the charge they make on loans to their most creditworthy customers, would be effective from Thursday. Other major banks were expected to follow.

Businessmen immediately welcomed the cut. Sir Terence Beckwith, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, said the reduced rate would cut business costs by £125 million (\$212 million) a year.

"It will help business confidence and boost demand next year," Sir Terence said. But he added that with inflation now down to eight percent, "real interest rates remain high."

The Conservative government is eager to see interest rates fall and Wednesday's move followed days of pressure by the Bank of England, which has been cutting the rates at which it deals in the money markets.

Base lending rates have fallen steadily since they stood at 16 percent almost a year ago.

OPEC Sets Meeting In Vienna on Price

CARACAS — OPEC oil ministers are to meet in Vienna late this month for talks on defending their prices, according to sources in the Venezuelan Mines and Energy Ministry.

At their last meeting, in July, the 13 ministers were unable to agree on production quotas to support a reference price set earlier at \$34 a barrel. But although some members have offered discounts on their oil, an all-out price-cutting war has not developed.

The Venezuelan sources said the framework of the new talks, set for Oct. 28, could be upgraded to allow a formal agreement on pricing or production, but this seemed unlikely.

In Western Europe, government and industry officials say that the demand for OPEC oil this winter should be slightly above 20 million barrels daily, against 16 million a few months ago, in the worst of the glut.

The higher demand makes it more likely that all 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will be able to sell enough to meet their revenue needs without further price cuts, they said. But falling demand next

spring could revive the organization's problems.

Western market analysts say the biggest exporter, Saudi Arabia, borne the brunt of the battle to fend the \$34 reference price, a price its output to fall to about million barrels daily from 10 million during 1981.

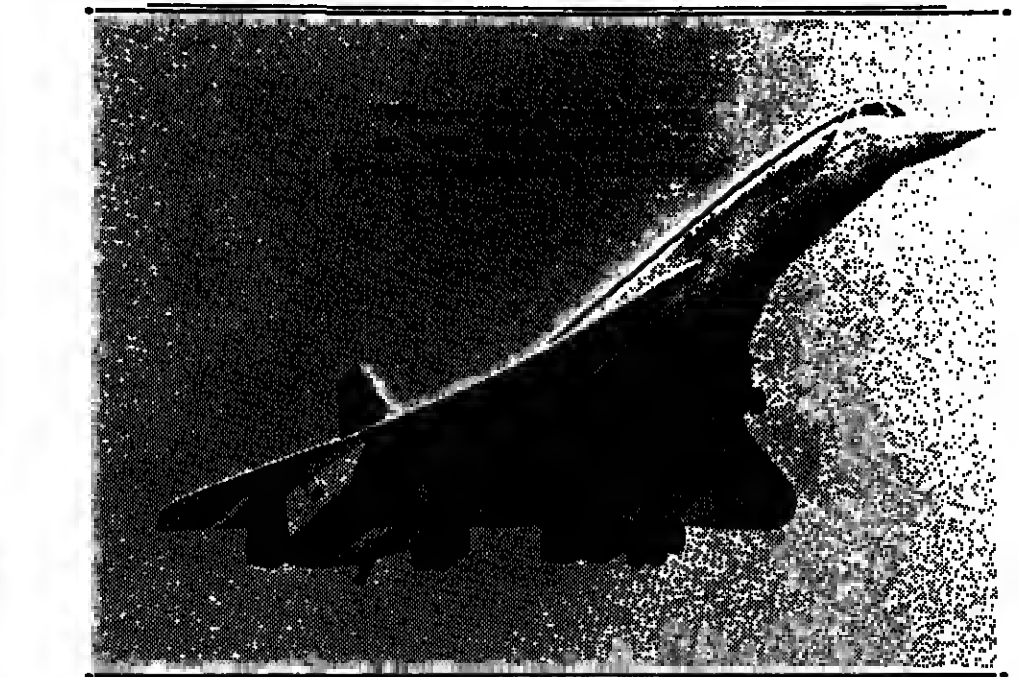
They say Saudi Arabia's stance may be wearing thin. Those OPEC members, chiefly Libya, that have discounted prices and regained market at its expense.

London oil industry sources say the industry could go into a controlled tailspin if Saudi Arabia abandoned the \$34 level.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States	
General Electric	1982
3rd Quarter	451.6
Per Share	1.99
9 months	1982
Profits	1,260
Per Share	2.70
Not other preferred dividends.	



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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Oct. 6

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15 31	15% 31	Dynasty AP	40
15 31	15% 31	Dynasty AQ	40
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Non Banks

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Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Weekly net asset value

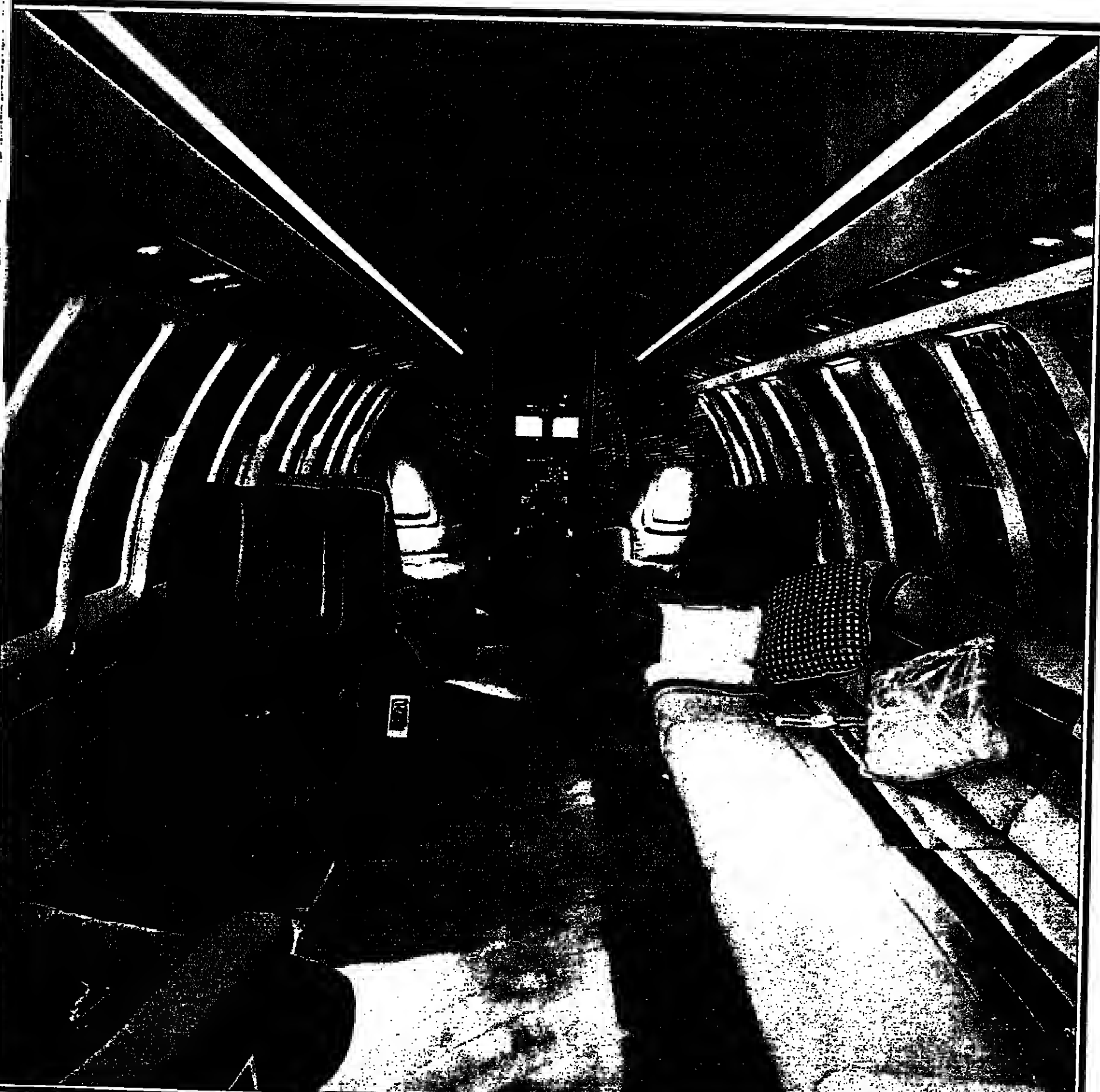
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

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A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a Conquest II aircraft in flight, viewed from below against a dark sky. The aircraft is white with dark markings on the nose and tail. The image is framed by a thick black border.

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ART BUCHWALD

Ronnie's New Script

WASHINGTON — It is no secret that Ronald Reagan is the best of a script. The other day, just before he left on the road to campaign for Republican candidates, his staff handed him a bunch of pages to read.

Okay, Ronnie, now here's the line. You've been president of the United States for two years. You matter what you've tried to do for the country's economic problems, nothing has worked. So I've ticked off because people are starting to blame you for their ills. You're no longer going to be Mr. Nice Guy."

"That's the way we wrote it. Now in this scene you are talking to the people who still believe in you, but occasionally there is a heckler in the audience who starts yelling for a job while you're talking. You never get flustered by him. You say, 'Look in the want ads.'"

"I like that line."

"I never fails to get the audience on their feet."

Ronnie went over the pages. "How about this one where I say, 'The fall elections offer a clear choice about the kind of nation we will be—whether we will continue our sure and steady course to put America back on track, or whether we will slide backward into another economic bungle like the one which left us with today's pounding national hangover.' That's a big mouthful for me to say."

"We'll leave it in for Richmond, Virginia. If it doesn't get a laugh we can always drop it out on your next campaign stop."

Ronnie kept turning the pages. "Jumping bullfrogs. I see you have me blaming Washington for all our problems. Suppose they say I'm part of the problem now."

"Ignore what they say. We figure your best bet is to attack Jimmy Carter for the mess you inherited. The way we've written it, ever you can't blame on Carter you blame on Tip O'Neill. This is the part of the picture where you really go for the jugular. Can you do it, Ronnie?"

"I'm going to try my damndest. If you're sure the people will still root for me."

"They'll root for you, Ronnie, because the way we've written it, you're the white hat, and the Democrats are the bad guys. The more you say it, the more they'll believe it."

"Are all these facts in the script correct?"

"Don't worry about facts. If you read it with conviction people will believe you whether the facts are true or not. Okay, get on your horse and let's start the cameras and see how it plays."

eminists Open Sperm Bank

THE Associated Press
OAKLAND, California — A feminist health collective has opened what it officials say is the first sperm bank run by women in the United States.

Bruce Brown, director of the Oakland Feminist Women's Health Center, said the center will provide sperm for infertile couples, lesbians and women who want children, passing a physical examination, women requesting insemination will choose from a catalog listing height, weight, race, blood type and other characteristics of men, who are identified by letters. The men will waive all rights to the children.

"I thought that karate would supersede boxing," he expected conditions. At 15, he began studying karate. His first professional fight was in Asheville, North Carolina. "We didn't know anything in boxing, because we had no experience with full-contact. We had learned these deadly moves, and I really believed that if they were unleashed, somebody would get hurt. I was actually afraid that I would injure my opponent with a reverse kick or something, and be sent off to jail."

"The fight turned out to be a trauma cure. No ropes on the ring. Bare-handed. The only rules were 'karate technique.' You could knock the other guy's head on your knee, whatever you wanted. I headed for the door. The guy ahead of me was my opponent."

"But we went ahead with the fight, and I got knocked out of the ring three times. The purse was \$150. I lost on a decision, but I still got \$75."

"By 1977, after only six professional fights, he was the world champion of the National Karate Association. Three months later he was champion of nothing. 'The NKA went defunct,' he said with bitterness."

Gladiator

Rodney Batiste Is a Champion But Hardly Anyone Knows It

By Christian Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rodney Batiste wanted to be a contender. Instead, he became the champion. His sport is full-contact karate, in which accomplishment and fame do not go hand in hand. He is the 125-pound, middleweight champion and will fight for the world title of the Professional Karate Association Nov. 17 in Montreal.

Yet the world hardly notices. "I thought all along that karate would supersede boxing," Batiste says. "When I first started out, I was getting \$550 for a three-round fight. Now you get that for an eight-round fight. I feel that I have done all the things that Ray Leonard or Roberto Duran have done. The training, the working, your way up. The difference is, I haven't made any money at it."

In the brightly lit trophy world of the Jhoon Rhee Tae Kwon Do Institute beneath the sidewalk at 20th and L streets, a 10-year-old completes his lesson. His students aim leg kicks at X-ray pictures held as targets by their partners; each anonymous thorax or thigh bone represents a skeletal aggressor — a mugger, a rapist, a traffic-accused drunkard. Batiste stands among them, smiling, commenting. "Remember, force equals mass times acceleration." His leg rises in demonstration, extends suddenly like a medieval catapult. The blow struck, his foot returns to the floor, poised unaltered. The students marvel.

That's all for today. Recite the student pledge.

"To build true confidence through knowledge, honesty and strength. To keep friendship with one another and to build a strong community. To fight to achieve selfish ends but to develop MIGHT FOR RIGHT!"

Karate conforms to its image. Practitioners wear loose-fitting white garments bound at the waist by colored belts indicating rank. They may break boards with ferocious chops, but the tradition is one of ritual and form: the blow withheld in favor of martial pantomime.

In the mid-1970s, a full-contact version of the sport was introduced by promoters. An exponent was Jhoon Rhee, a South Korean immigrant to Washington, who developed the special gloves and foot pads required in the contact version. His method, which includes "light contact," caught on here.

As professional kick-boxing sought its place in the panoply of American sport, Rodney Batiste, native of Brooklyn, former student of goju and kung fu, ex-U.S. Army finance clerk, did what was necessary to become a middleweight champion: fought 30 times, with four losses; and to become a successful teacher: developed a certain eloquence.

One of his students is Carl Feldbaum, a former assistant Watergate special prosecutor and inspector general for Defense Department intelligence. "I had seen karate on television," Feldbaum explained, "and one day Rodney invited me to spar with him. My wife was there, and so was my son Harley. We went at it, and I was doing great, hitting him from time to time, slipping some of his shots. When my turn was over, he was very complimentary."

"I went home that weekend feeling pretty good. Very good, frankly. . . . I was really looking forward to my next workout."

"That was just one of other guys were there," Feldbaum called. "And suddenly I couldn't land a blow. He started hitting me, and I couldn't get out of the way. Then he started hitting me twice with each blow, and I still couldn't get out of the way. Eventually I just wound up curled in a ball, waiting for him to stop."

Unable to lick him, Feldbaum joined him and decided to become his master's manager. "The deal is just to get Rodney some bigger purses. He's really a terrific athlete," Feldbaum explained.

"As a kid in Brooklyn I fought every day," Batiste said. "I would choose my sneakers according to



"I thought that karate would supersede boxing," he expected conditions.

the expected conditions. At 15, he began studying karate. His first professional fight was in Asheville, North Carolina. "We didn't know anything in boxing, because we had no experience with full-contact. We had learned these deadly moves, and I really believed that if they were unleashed, somebody would get hurt. I was actually afraid that I would injure my opponent with a reverse kick or something, and be sent off to jail."

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"Full-contact karate is still in its infancy," Batiste says. "It lacks a super-promoter like Don King. I once thought we needed a fighter like Leonard or Duran. No, what we need is the promoter."

He adds: "Jack Dempsey said, 'What goes first in a fighter is desire.' It hasn't gone yet for me."

In the workout room, the students bow.

Andrew on Vacation

Prince Andrew, 22, and the U.S.-born actress Koo Stark left London for a Caribbean island hideaway under the assumed names of "Mr. and Mrs. Cambridge," the Daily Express said. British newspapers reported that Stark, 25, appeared seven years ago in a "soft" pornographic movie called "Emily." The Daily Express said the actress, who has lived in London since she was 14, also appeared nude in a British television play called "The Blue Film." They are booked to fly back to London on Oct. 26, according to press reports. A Buckingham Palace spokesman said he was unable to confirm a Daily Express report that Stark spent three days with Andrew as a guest of his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, at Balmoral Castle in Scotland. The spokesman also said he was unable to confirm that she was in Prince Andrew's party when it left London's Heathrow Airport. "Prince Andrew is traveling to Mytisque for a holiday with a group of friends. I do not know exactly who is in the party, or how long it is," the spokesman said. The island of Mytisque, off the coast of Barbados, is owned by Colin Tennant, a wealthy friend of Andrew's aunt, Princess Margaret. Margaret spent several holidays on the secluded island with Rodney Llewellyn during their eight-year friendship before Llewellyn's marriage last year to the fashion designer Tania Sokkin. Andrew is on leave from the Royal Navy after returning from the Falklands where he flew missions as a helicopter co-pilot.

Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, Princess of Wales, will visit Australia and New Zealand next spring, but Buckingham Palace said it was not known if their 3-month-old son, Prince William, would go too. Queen Elizabeth has joined her husband, Prince Philip, in Australia for a month-long tour of that country and the Pacific islands of Nauru, Kiribati and Tuvalu.

The characters in this story are the late J. Paul Getty, once called the richest man in the world, and Stanley Marcus, now chairman emeritus of Neiman-Marcus department stores. Once upon a time Getty bought some goods at Neiman-Marcus, paid for them, but refused to pay delivery charges. As Marcus told James Brady on WGBS-TV, "Well, that's how it works for the richest man in the

Quote — Officer Benson, director of a robot training center to open next year at Chattanooga, Tennessee. State Technical Community College, doesn't feel guilty about teaching factory owners how to replace workers with mechanical servants. He said: "Robots will perform any hot, dirty job, people don't like to do. They are blind and deaf and both feet are nailed to the floor, but they will do the job right every time. They don't get tired and they don't miss work on Monday."

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AMERICA CALLING
100% Travelers' messages, USA, Canada, Europe, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 340